The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,253 New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1884.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

...SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessel.	Tons. H.P.	Captain.	FRIDAY.
Peshawur	2730 500	F. Harris	26th Dec. 1885.
Rosetta	3834 500	G. W. Brady	2nd Jan.
Tanjore	3726 500	A. S. Daniell	9th "
Malabar	4331 4500	J. S. Shallard	16th "
Nubia	4331 4500	C. W. Addinson	23rd "
Sutlej	3877 500	A. H. Johnson	30th "
Siam	3811 500	A. Middlemas	6th Feb.
Pera	3811 500	C. Bloomfield	13th "
Assaye	3844 500	R. Hall	20th "
Rohilla	3844 500	R. Gough	27th "
Carthage	3845 500	R. Kavanagh	6th Mar.
Rydalmere	2284 950	D. Bertram	13th "

The steamers marked Liverpool direct to London via Malta, and those marked M. to Marseilles. By the above passenger fast steamers vessels at Suez. Full London steamers call at Plymouth.

A steam launch will leave the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 4 p. m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons. H.P.	Captains.	On 1884.
HYDASPES	2284 950	G. Scrimgeour	20th Dec. 1885.
BOKHARA	2644 500	H. Waight	9th Jan.
SURAT	3142 500	C. R. Edwards	23rd Jan.
CHUSAN	3500 800	H. Wyatt	6th Feb.

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O S N Company.
Bombay, Dec. 13, 1884.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

BRINDISI ROUTE.

THROUGH TICKETS from BOMBAY to LONDON *viâ* Brindisi, including the Continental Railway Fare, are now issued on favorable terms; and return tickets available for three and six months. Tickets can also be obtained which allow passengers to travel 1st class by the steamer and 2nd class by rail from Brindisi to London.

MARSEILLES ROUTE.

STEAMERS leave BOMBAY for MARSEILLES and LONDON direct every four weeks (see general advertisement), and the voyage to the former port is accomplished in 19 days in fair weather (21 days during the Monsoon). The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about 27 hours.

Fares to London, by the sea route or *viâ* Marseilles, including the Railway Fare across the Continent:—
First Class Rs. 680. Second Class Rs. 370.
Return Tickets are also issued, for particulars of which and all other information on the subject, apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Co.
Bombay, Dec. 13, 1884.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA.
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Regular Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY on the 1st of each month at noon, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, starting from GENOA on the 25th of every month for BOMBAY.

FARE to all Ports of Italy and Marseilles, Rs. 500, Rs. 340, Rs. 150, for First, Second, and Third Class respectively, inclusive of Wine. Infants are allowed free. Children over three and under ten years, half fare. Families will be allowed liberal discount.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the handbooks.

A discount of 35, 20, and 10 per cent. is allowed to Passengers returning within three, six, and twelve months respectively from the date of LANDING.

The following or other First Class Steamers will leave Bombay:—

	Tons. H.P.		
GIAVA	3600 400	on Thursday,	1st Jan. 1885.
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO	5,00	380 on Sunday	1st Feb. "
CITTA	5,00	85 on Sunday	1st Mar. "

Steam Launch leaves Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a.m. on the day of Sailing, with Passengers and heavy Baggage.

Through Railway Tickets available for 17 days to London via Calais or Brighton, both from Genoa and Naples are issued here.

For Handbooks of information and other particulars apply to

F. BOZZONI, Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Dec. 8, 1884
* No second class accommodation.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS
BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI, AND TRIESTE, *VIA* CANAL.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail 1884.
TITANIA	G. Doncich	4,0 0	6.0	29th Dec. 1885.
PANDORA	G. Mettel	3,500	550	29th Jan.
BERENICE	G. B. Verona	3,500	550	1st March.
ELEKTRA	G. Stuart	4,100	6 0	2nd April
MEDUSA	G. Ragusin	3,500	550	2nd May

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

Above rates include Wines supplied at meals.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 1st and BRINDISI on the 3rd of each month.

The Company's steam launch will be in attendance at the Apollo-bunder on the day of sailing to convey passengers and their luggage to the steamer, free of charge.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail 1884.
BERENICE	G.B. Verona	3,500	550	28th Dec.

STEAM TO COLOMBO AND CALCUTTA.

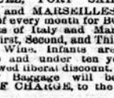
Steamer.	Captain	Tons	H.P.	To sail.
THISBE	C. Bochtinger	3,500	450	12th Jan

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church-gate-street, Bombay Dec 1884.

ANCHOR LINE.
INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL, AND MEDITERRANEAN.



BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

	Tons.	H.P.	Comdr.	
s.s. PERSIA.	3579	500	Hutchison	16th Dec. 1885.
s.s. ASIA.	35'0	480	...	22nd Jan.
s.s. BRITANNIA.	3089	480	F. Blight	4th Feb.
s.s. BELGRAVIA.	50'0	10'0	G. C. Boothby	1st Mar.

BOMBAY TO MEDITERRANEAN.

s.s. VICTORIA.	3242	480	W. Russell	6th Jan.

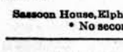
To be followed by other first class steamers at regular intervals.

For the convenience of *Indian* Passengers an Agency has been opened at 8, Regent St., London, S.W.

For rates of passage and further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, Dec. 12, 1884.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.



THE attention of intending passengers is drawn to the magnificent new steel steam-ship CLAN McARTHUR, Captain Rule, sailing from Bombay to Liverpool on or about the 22nd December, 1884.

The saloons and cabins of this steamer are situated amidships (forward of the engine and boiler space), and are lighted throughout with the electric-light (Edison's patent); separate music saloon on the upper deck, smoking room.

For particulars, cabin plans, &c., apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE following sailings have been arranged:—

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

	Tons.	Comdrs	About
CLAN DRUMMOND	3,000	St. L. Wilson.	13th Dec.
CLAN McARTHUR	4,000	J. R. Rule	22nd do. 1885.
CLAN OGILVIE	2,500	G. Nelson	2nd Jan.
CLAN MURRAY	2,100	E. Worfolk	12th do.
CLAN FORBES	2,900	J. A. Guard	22nd do.
CLAN CAMERON	2,500	J. R. Keeley.	12th Feb.
CLAN SINCLAIR	3,000	C. E. Darley.	3rd Mar.

To be followed by other first-class steamers at regular intervals.

Each steamer carries a properly qualified Surgeon and stewardess, and Wines can be had on board at moderate prices.

The steamers have splendid accommodation for first-class passengers.

Passage Money, Rs. 450.

For further particulars, apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE AND KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "COMMILLA," 1,872 tons, on FRIDAY, 26th December, 1884, at noon, calling (weather permitting) at Veraval, Mangarole, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandavie.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "JAVA," 1,465 tons, on MONDAY, 22nd December, 1884, at 11 a.m., calling Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Bahrein, Fao, and Muscat, in the succession or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "NERBUDDA," 2,977 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 24th December, 1884, at 5 p. m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

S. S. "BAGHDAD," 1,271 tons, on 1st January, 1885.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 16th December, 1884. Agents.

ANCHOR LINE.
STEAM TO SUEZ, MARSEILLES AND THENCE OVERLAND TO LONDON.

THE s.s. VICTORIA sails for MARSEILLES on or about 6th January, 1885.
Fare to Suez Rs. 300.
" Marseilles Rs. 400.
" London, including railway fare from Marseilles, Rs. 450.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.
Bombay, 19th December, 1884.

HOMEWARD PASSENGERS.

PASSAGES SECURED by P. & O. and other Steamers, and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED, including Rail and Steamer, available from BOMBAY, CALCUTTA and any principal Railway Station in India, to all parts of the Globe.

THROUGH BOOKINGS to LONDON by ANY ROUTE across the Continent, and every assistance rendered to passengers with COOK'S TICKETS by their interpreters at Brindisi, Venice, Naples, Marseilles, Turin, Paris, &c.

Pamphlet of Routes, quotations, and full particulars sent free on application.

Address. THOMAS COOK & SON,
BOMBAY: 17, HORNBY ROW;
CALCUTTA: 10½, Old Court House Street.

GIANT TIME-PIECES.

SUITABLE FOR MUNICIPAL HALLS, MESS ROOMS, CLUBS, AND LARGE OFFICES.

MESSRS. FAVRE-LEUBA AND Co. beg to invite public attention to abovementioned Time-pieces just imported by them. The cases are circular, and of plain massive best seasoned oak. Back of case diameter of 3 feet, diameter of dial 2 feet. Hands and figures plain and massive, visible at a long distance.

The works are with pendulum and of the best description possible. Guarantee five years. Price, Rs. 300.

FAVRE-LEUBA AND CO., Bombay.

NOTICE.

THE s. s. EDWIN has ARRIVED from Mauritius and is discharging in the stream. Consignees are requested to present their Bills of Lading accompanied by delivery orders for our countersignature and to take delivery of their goods without delay.

No claim will be entertained after the departure of the steamer and unless endorsed by the Captain.

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,
Agents for Captain, Owners of s.s. Edwin.
Bombay, 19th December, 1884.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CHILDREN'S TOYS.

THE largest and most varied Stock of every description now view at TREACHER & Co's

FORT ESTABLISHMENT.

Noah's Arks. Musical Boxes. Perambulators.
Butterfly Hoops. Pole Horses. Rocking Horses.
Horses & Carts. A. B. C. Blocks.
Varnished Cards of sizes. Bicycles.
Boxes of Shuttlecocks and Bats.
Miniature Road Rollers. Omnibus Bugles.
Jumping Frogs. Engines.
Elephants of sizes. Donkeys.
Skittles. White Wood Animals.
Hobbies. Catapults. Rag Dolls.
Brass Drums. Dressed Dolls of sizes.
Surprise Fans. Coloured India Rubber Balls.
Coloured Dolls. Flying Tops. Trumpets.
Mechanical Cats and Sheep; Crocodiles, Hares &c.
Nigger Targets. Musical Toys. Musical Tops.
Cradle Dolls. Concertinas. Cows. Pianos.
Blacksmiths' Shops. Pigeons. Scales.
Mice. Drawing Slates. Wrestlers.
Swords. Magnetic Toys. Tops.
Watering Cans. Bicycles Infantry.
Cavalry. Kaleidoscopes. Marching Troops.
&c. &c.

ON VIEW AT THE FORT ESTABLISHMENT.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

TOYS! TOYS!!

THE Largest, Choicest and most varied assortment in India. The selection contains all the latest novelties in the way of playthings for children, and all are plainly marked at exceptionally low prices.

KEMP & COMPANY, Limited,
CUMBALLA HILL.

DOLLS! DOLLS!!

OUR MAGNIFICENT DISPLAY of DOLLS is acknowledged by all to be the most
CHARMINGLY DELIGHTFUL,
EXQUISITELY BEAUTIFUL,
SWEETLY ATTRACTIVE,
Collection ever witnessed, far surpassing anything hitherto attempted in India.

KEMP & COMPANY, Limited,
CUMBALLA HILL.

TOWN HALL.
UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF H. E. THE GOVERNOR.
AN EVENING CONCERT
Will be held on TUESDAY, the 6th January, in aid of the FOUNDLING HOSPITAL.
RESERVED SEATS.....Rs. 3.
Tickets to be had at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.'s

SPECIAL SHIPMENTS

HAVE NOW ARRIVED, AND THE STOCK ON VIEW COMPRISES AN UNPRECEDENTED SUPPLY OF THE FOLLOWING GOODS:

FOR THE DESSERT TABLE.

CRYSTALLIZED FRUITS, etc.

Apricots, Cherries, Green and Gold Chinois, Mirabelles, White Pears,
Greengages, Angelica, Mixed Fruit, Peaches, Pink Pears,
in cases of about 7 lbs., or by the lb.

Assortments of the above in boxes at from Annas 10 to Re. 1-12.

CONFECTIONERY, DRIED FRUITS, &c.

Brandy Fruits, Foudants, Chocolate Vanille, Strawberries,
Candied Peels, Dragees, ,, Creams, Toffee,
China Preserves, French Plums, ,, Crystallized, Pralines Vanille,
Butter Scotch, Liqueur Comfits, ,, Pestache, ,, Rose,
Nougat, Noyeau Fruits,
Almonds, Almonds and Raisins, Burnt Almonds,

And a variety of others of the choicest quality.

WALNUTS, BRAZILS, BARCELONAS, GRAPES, Rs. 1-2 per lb.
CARLSBAD WAFERS, PARIS BISCUITS, etc.
HOLLY AND MISTLETOE FOR DECORATIONS.
BONBON CRACKERS AND DECORATED COSAQUES,
In a hundred different varieties.

THE PURVEYING DEPARTMENT

Affords choice and fresh supplies of excellent PRESERVED PROVISIONS of every description
STILTON, ROQUEFORT, GORGO-ZOLA, DOUBLE GLOSTER AND DUTCH CHEESE,
specially imported during the Cold Weather.
PLUM-PUDDING, MINCEMEAT, PATES, etc.

THE WINE DEPARTMENT

Affords a variety of Price and Kind offered by no other House in India.

SHERRIES.	Per doz Cash. Qts. Rs.	PORTS.	Per doz. Cash. Qts. Rs.	Pts.
Yellow Seal	... 16	White Seal	... 18	...
Pale Dinner	... 22	Fine Old	... 26	13
Vino de Pasto	... 25	Superior Old	... 33	18
Old Dry	... 28			
Golden Manzanilla	... 28			
Amontillado	... 38			

CLARETS.	Qts. Rs.	Pts.
Bordeaux	... 10	6
St. Julien Medoc	... 10	6
Petit Medoc	... 13	7-8
Superior Medoc	... 16	9-8
Chateau La Grange	.. 21	11-8
Chateau La Rose	26	14-8
Chateau Margaux	32	17

HOCKS.	Qts. Rs.	Pts.
Laubenheim	17	9-8
Geisenheim	20	11
Steinwein	23	...
Hockheim	23	12-8
Nierstein	27	14-8
Liebfraumilch	33	17-8
Johannisberg	42	23

SAUTERNES.	Qts. Rs.	Pts.
Barsac	... 17	9-8
Sauterne	... 21	12
Haut Sauterne	... 30	16

SPARKLING MOSELLES.	Qts. Rs.	Pts.
Fine	... 30	16-8
Superior	... 34	19
Finest Nonpareil	... 41	22-8

WHISKIES.	Qts. Rs.
Treacher's Irish	... 22-8
Treacher's Scotch	
Glenlivet	... 22-8
Crabbie's	... 21
Kinahan's	... 20

CHAMPAGNES.	Qts. Rs.	Pts.
Saumer	... 27	15
Perrier Jouet's	50	26-8
Giesler's "for India"	... 50	26-8
Heidsieck's Dry Monopole	... 55	29

BURGUNDIES.	Qts. Rs.	Pts.
Chablis	... 17	9-8
Beaune	... 18	10
Macon	... 23	12-8
Pommard	... 21	11-8
Chambertin	... 30	16-8
Sparkling Burgundy	... 38	21

BRANDIES.	Rs.
Pale Cognac	... 26
Old Pale Cognac	... 30
Fine Old Pale Cognac, ('Treacher's celebrated Heart Labelled).	... 32
Hennessy's	... 37
Exshaw's	... 38
Denis Mounie's	... 28

LIQUEURS, BEERS AND STOUT, GINS, BITTERS.

THE FANCY STOCK DEPARTMENT

Affords the largest Choice in India of
HANDSOME PRESENTS
For Ladies, Gentlemen, and Children,
IN GLASS, CHINA, ORMOLU, BRONZE, OXIDISED METAL, WALNUT-WOOD, OAKWOOD, RUSSIA AND MOROCCO LEATHER, etc.; etc.,

JEWELLERY IN GOLD AND SILVER

A splendid selection of Articles suitable for Presentation.

CHRISTMAS CARDS,
in numerous pretty designs.
NEW YEAR'S CARDS
in great variety.
TOYS! TOYS! TOYS!
Grotesque, Amusing, Instructive.
CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

THE WATER OF LIFE.

SUCH for many years has good Brandy been called and now that Whisky is more popular good quality Cognac is Cheaper, and certainly more wholesome than much Whisky that is sold here We offer good Cognac at Rs. 24 per dozen, net cash, duty-paid. It is worthy of recommendation.

CUTLER, PALMER AND CO.,
BOMBAY.

OUTSTATION REQUIREMENTS.

'XMAS STORES! 'XMAS WINES!
'XMAS FRUITS! 'XMAS SWEETS!
'XMAS CARDS! 'XMAS PRESENTS!
AND
'XMAS TOYS.

The most choice and varied selection ever before imported into Poona.

B. PHILLIPS & CO.,
CHEMISTS AND GENERAL MERCHANTS,
TEMPLE HOUSE,
POONA.

ALEX. FERGUSON AND COMPANY,
DISTILLERS, GLASGOW.

WE have been APPOINTED SOLE AGENTS in India for the above [illegible] "Breadalbane" brand of SCOTCH WHISKIES, well-known in America Australia and China.

These Whiskies are of high character, fully matured, and we have every confidence in recommending them to consumers.

We have stocks in quarter casks 8 O.P., at Rs. 9 per gallon, cask included, and in cases of one dozen at Rs. 20 nett.

We guarantee each bottle to contain a ninth part of a *gallon* and each case contains *two gallons*.

BODGER, WARBURTON & CO.,
MILITARY SQUARE,
BOMBAY.

CALCUTTA INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION
THREE PRIZE MEDALS AND THREE DIPLOMAS
were awarded to
C. MARCKS AND COMPANY,
WATCH-MANUFACTURERS, GOLDSMITHS, OPTICIANS, &c.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.
FOR Rs. 200 NET CASH
they will send
Free by post, to any part of India, carefully packed,
A FIRST-RATE KEYLESS LEVER HUNTING WATCH in HEAVY 18-CARAT GOLD engine turned or plain case, with full jewelled movement, finest lever escapement, bréguet hair-spring and all the modern improvements, which, in polished walnut case, with spare glass and mainspring and a three years' stamped guarantee.
Or in stout crystal fronted 18-CARAT GOLD case at Rs. 170, net cash.

C. MARCKS & CO.,
OPPOSITE UNIVERSITY CLOCK TOWER, BOMBAY.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL
FORT BOMBAY.

THE Manager takes this opportunity of tendering his sincere thanks for the liberal patronage bestowed on the Hotel by Travellers; and regrets that at times the accommodation has not been sufficient to meet all demands. He has therefore made extensive additions, and hopes in future to be in a position to meet the wants, comfort and convenience of his Patrons.

Numerous Testimonials bear witness to the advantages of the GREAT WESTERN HOTEL.

The Hotel Clerks meet every Train and Steamer.

TERMS.

Rs. 5 per day, including Board and Lodging. For further particulars address THE MANAGER

BOLTON AND COMPANY,
GENERAL MERCHANTS,
ESPLANADE-ROAD.

XMAS AND NEW YEAR PRESENTS.

2,000	Presentation Articles from Rs.	1	to	25	each	
3,000	,,	,,	,,	25	to	50 ,,
2,000	,,	,,	,,	51	to	200 ,,
1,000	,,	,,	,,	200	to	500 ,,

GENT'S SILK SOCKS
FOR DRESS OR SPECIAL WEAR.

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.
RICH BLACK SILK, Double Tops, Self or Coloured Embroidered Clocks, 9½ and 10 inch ..... Per pair	9 0	RICH PEARL WHITE, Embroidered, Black, Self and Red, 9½ and 10 inch ..... Per pair	9 8
Do. do. do. 10½ and 11 inch	9 8	Do. do. do, 10½ and 11 ... Per pair	10 8
RICH PLAIN COLOURS, Light Blue, Cinnamon, Cardinal, Burgundy, Old Gold, 9½ and 10	9 8	SUPERFINE FANCY STRIPES, very rich Goods, latest designs	10 0
Do. do. do 10½ and 11 inch	10 8	SUPERFINE NAVY BLUE EMBROIDERED FRONTS, very rich Goods ...	12 0

SPECIAL CASH DISCOUNT.—2 annas in the Rupee = 12½ *per cent.*

HOAR & CO., { OPPOSITE THE ESPLANADE HOTEL, } BOMBAY.

PRESENTATION CLOCKS.

MESSRS. FAVRE-LEUBA & Co. have much pleasure to inform their numerous customers that they have just received a large supply of

PALANQUIN OR CARRIAGE CLOCKS
of the newest and most elegant designs.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH MARBLE CLOCKS.
A collection unequalled in India.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH FANCY CLOCKS,
Elegant, Fashionable, Useful.

All the above have been chosen by our Manager personally from the best manufactories of Paris and London, and intending purchasers will find with us a rare choice. The prices will be found to compare favorably with those of the firms at home, while in quality they are at least of same standing.

Each clock is guaranteed for a term of 2 years. Carriage and Fare [illegible] fitted in a strong, well-finished Morocco Case.

Nothing could be more appreciated and suitable for
WEDDING PRESENTS AND BIRTHDAY GIFT.

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.,
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

THE BOMBAY PURVEYING AND GENERAL PROVISION CASH STORES
ON THE READY-MONEY SYSTEM.

WILLIAM J ESSAI,
FORBES AND MEADOWS STREETS, FORT.
Branches—Cumballa Hill and Esplanade Cross-road.

CHRISTMAS SUPPLIES

As usual, in abundance, of the best quality and at Ready-money Rates.

WINES, OILMANSTORES AND OVERLAND PROVISIONS,
HAMS IN CANVAS, BACON AND CHEESES, GLOSTER, STILTON, DUTCH AND CHEDDAR.

CRYSTALLIZED FRUITS—Pears, Greengages, Figs, Apricots, Angelica, Knotts, Brochetts, Pinesapples, Dry Ginger, &c.
DESSERT DRY FRUITS—Muscatelles, Almonds, Hazel Nuts, Apricots, Pestachio Nuts, &c.
CALIFORNIAN FRUITS in Tins—Pears, Apples, Peaches, Apricots, Egg Plums, &c
BON-BONS and CRACKERS in abundance and of the latest designs. When ordering please say if for adults or children.
RUSSIAN TORPEDOS—The delight of the little folks.
CHOCOLATE M'NIER, Creams, Nougats, Neapolitaine, Burnt Almonds. Lozenges, &c., &c.
CHRISTMAS, New-Year, and Birthday Cards, perfect Gems.
CONFECTIONERY English, French and Allahabad. Send for detail list.
CAKES—Christmas, Wedding and Christening, of all sizes, as usual *par excellence*.

THE PURVEYING DEPARTMENT
EXECUTES ALL LOCAL AND MOFUSSIL ORDERS FOR FISH, TURTLES, OYSTERS, ICE, FRUITS AND FRESH VEGETABLES, TO PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS, CLUBS AND DURBARS.
ALL ORDERS TO BE SENT DIRECT AND CHEQUES MADE PAYABLE TO

W. J. ESSAI,
FORBES AND MEDOWS STREETS, FORT, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LAST HONOUR TO THE DEPARTING VICEROY.

COME ONE! COME ALL!!!

GAIETY THEATRE.

THE PARSEE THEATRICAL COMPANY

Will perform TO-NIGHT the extremely popular Parsee Social Play of ASLAJEE of 60 SUMMERS WISHING TO MARRY SHERIN OF 17 WINTERS.

The Play will conclude with a SCREAMING FARCE.

At the commencement of the performance a NEW SONG about the Departure of LORD RIPON will be sung by the whole company.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

PETITION for Probate of the Will of KHOJA FAZAL NENSEY, late of Bombay, Khoja Mahomedan inhabitant, deceased.

HASSIBAI, widow of the said deceased, and SAKHARAM ARJUN, Executors named in the Will of the deceased..... Petitioners.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the grant of Probate of the Last Will and Testament of the abovenamed deceased.

Witness Sir CHARLES SARGENT, Knight, Chief Justice, at Bombay aforesaid, the 26th day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-four, and in the forty-eighth year of our Reign.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay

J. W. ORR, Registrar.

L. N. BANAJI, The 16th day of December, 1884.

MESSRS. PAYNE, GILBERT & SAYANI, Petitioners' Attorneys.

£5,000—TO BE DISTRIBUTED—£5,000

ON THE

CHAMPION RACE

To be run in Melbourne on 7th March, 1885.

MEMBERS, £1 EACH.

ALL PRIZES! NO BLANKS!

THE SYDNEY JOCKEY TURF CLUB

In thanking numerous Clients for their support in previous Lotteries on Racing Events, beg to inform the Sporting Public of New South Wales, the adjoining Colonies, and India, that they have made arrangements for holding a

£5,000 Consultation—All Prizes! No Blanks!—on the Champion Race, to be run in Melbourne on the 7th day of March, 1885.

When the following Prizes will be distributed:—

First Horse	£1500	Other Starters (divide)	£300
Second Horse	500	Non-Starters (divide)	50
Third Horse	400		
		Total	£3500

The remaining £1500 will be invested by the Club in making a Book on the Autumn Meeting, 1885: that is, laying and taking the odds by a new system, the success of which has been practically proved. The members of the S. J. T. Club being well informed, and connected with the principal Trainers and Performances of their Horses, are in a position to state that the £1500 will realize a handsome profit, the whole of which will be divided amongst those Subscribers who were unsuccessful in drawing a Prize in the £3500 Distribution. There will be no blanks whatever. All Subscribers are sure to obtain a Prize, the highest being £1500. To obtain better chances for investing surplus of £1500 early applications necessary.

Address for reply and result. Letters containing cash should be registered. Drafts or P. O. Orders made payable to—

JAMES WALLACE, Secretary S. T. J. C.,

ADDRESS:

Box 784, G. P. O., Sydney, N. S. W., Australia.

£50,000 CONSULTATION ON THE MELBOURNE CUP, 1885, WILL FOLLOW.

First Prize, £10,000: Lowe-1 £20.

Members £1. each.

N. B.—Please make known to your friends.

REDUCED PRICES.

DR. DE JONGH'S COD-LIVER OIL.

Re. 1-2 Net Cash.

COOPER, MADON AND CO., Limited,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

COOPER, MADON AND CO., Ld.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL CHEMISTS,

MANUFACTURERS OF

AERATED WATERS, &c.,

BOOKSELLERS, PUBLISHERS, &c.

PRICE LISTS OF THEIR STOCK,

WHOLESALE AND GENERAL,

Sent free on receipt of a card.

Up-country orders carefully and promptly executed.

COOPER, MADON AND CO., Ld.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

TEAS, TEAS, TEAS.

"SPECIALITE" CHINA TEAS.

CHOICE FAMILY MIXTURE

Possessing finest aroma and agreeable taste.

Per lb. tin, Re. 1-6.

ORANGE PEKOE

Unsurpassed in aroma and taste.

Per lb. tin, Re. 1-10.

THE WELL-KNOWN

KANGRA VALLEY TEAS.

CHAPORE ESTATE

ORANGE PEKOE,

Per lb., Re. 1-12.

THE UNIVERSAL MIXTURE.

Per lb., Re. 1-4.

COOPER, MADON AND CO., Ld.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

WESTON'S

WIZARD OIL

A MEDICINE USED FOR ALL NERVOUS DISEASES, AND INFLAMMATORY ACHES AND PAINS

Is composed of the choicest Aromatic Herbs, Healing Gums, Balsams and Vegetable Oils. Is well-known for its miraculous power in rising the bed-ridden, Crippled, Rheumatic, Neuralgic, divesting the system of all suffering from pain, inflammation, and weakness, curing in a few days the sickness and disease of months and years, giving instantaneous Ease and Comfort in all ordinary pains and aches, either internal or external, all Cramps, spasms, congestions, etc.

It Cures Rheumatism, Gout, Sciatica, Neuralgia, Colic Cholera, Dysentery, Colic, Cramps, Kidney Complaints, Erysipelas, Eczema, Scalds, Burns, Sprains, Headache, Toothache, Diarrhœa, Inflamed or Sore Caked Breast, Freckles, Sunburns, Bites and Sting of Mosquitoes, Spiders and Insects, Sandy Fly Blight, Sore or Inflamed Eyes, Lumbago, Sore Back, Diphtheria, Sore Throat, Piles, Spitt, Affections, Chilblains, Earache, Spasms, Contract Cords and Muscles, etc.

Per bottle, Re. 1-8.

COOPER, MADON & Co., Ld,.

BOMBAY AND POONA.

THOMSON & TAYLOR,

PRACTICAL CHEMISTS,

DISPENSE

PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS,

FAMILY RECIPES, &c.,

under the supervision of

THOROUGHLY QUALIFIED ENGLISH CHEMISTS.

A copy of each prescription is kept and the number marked on the labels, so that medicines can always be had by giving the number without the necessity of producing the original prescription.

OUTSTATION CONSTITUENTS will find their orders meet with IMMEDIATE ATTENTION.

THOMSON & TAYLOR,

HEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,

35, ESPLANADE-ROAD,

Opposite the University Tower, Bombay.

SPARKLING AERATED WATERS.

THOMSON & TAYLOR solicit attention to the superior quality of the AERATED WATERS manufactured at their establishment.

The Water is subjected to a most perfect system of filtration before use, ensuring their purity and healthfulness.

New and powerful Machines have lately been erected in the Laboratory to charge the waters with gas at a high pressure, rendering them in the highest degree sparkling and agreeable.

	Rs. a.
Soda Water ... ...per dozen	0 12
Tonic Water ... ... ,,	1 0
Seltzer Water ... ... ,,	1 0
Lemonade and Gingerade ... ... ,,	1 0
Ginger Ale ... ... ,,	1 8
Raspberryade ... ... ,,	1 0
Aerated Water ... ... ,,	0 12
Potash Water ... ... ,,	0 12
Lithia Water ... ... ,,	1 8
Vichy Water ... ... ,,	1 4

THOMSON & TAYLOR,

CHEMISTS AND MANUFACTURERS OF AERATED WATERS,

5, RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SCOTTISH ORPHANAGE ANNUAL CONCERT.

A CONCERT under the patronage of HIS EXCELLENCY SIR JAMES FERGUSSON, GOVERNOR of BOMBAY, and MISS FERGUSSON, will be held in the Town Hall on the evening of FRIDAY, the 30th January, 1885, at 9 o'clock. Particulars will be given hereafter.

REDUCED PRICES.

MALTINE AND PREPARATIONS.

Re. 1-6 Net Cash.

COOPER, MADON & CO., Limited,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

REDUCED PRICES.

DR. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.

Rs. 2 Net Cash.

COOPER, MADON AND CO., Limited,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines Re. 1 each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES from Rs. 50 and upwards. 10 per cent. discount for cash. Needles, annas 12 per dozen. Best Newhurst's Cotton Re. 1 a dozen. Reels, parts, needles, silk, cotton, thread, or oil sent by V. P. Post.—The Singer Manufacturing Company, 5, Church-gate-street, Bombay.

FIRST-CLASS CARRIAGES and HORSES for monthly hire in Bombay or Poona. For terms, &c., apply to FRAMJEE ARDASEER, Mail Contractor, Bund-road, Poona.

COMFORTABLE PHAETONS and TONGA DAWKS for Mahableshwar, ready laid, at very moderate rates.—Pereshaw Burjorjee, Proprietor, Poona.

CHUBB'S SAFES, Writing, Cash, Paper and Key Boxes Locks and Padlocks. Sole Agent in Bombay, Eduljee Pestonjee, 47 Parsee Bazar St., Fort, Illustrated Price-Lists free by post.

MIGRAINE, CRAYONS, PENCILS, against Headache, Re. 1 each.—BARTON & Co., Limited, Church-gate-street.

FOR SALE, Handsome Buggy to be seen at Sassoon's Reformatory, Girgaum.

WANTED to borrow Rs. 3,000 on good security and at reasonable interest. "X. Y. Z.," care of this office.

CHAMPAGNE.—Charles Heidsick's Grand Vin Premium dry; Rs. 52 per dozen quts. less 5 per cent. for ready cash.—VOLKART BROTHERS, Bombay.

'XMAS PRESENTS.—Real Silver Jewellery, Brooches, Pins, &c., of choice and exquisite workmanship. Apply to Sorabjee Cowasjee and Co., Auctioneers, 41, Meadow-street.

JUST RECEIVED—A very choice selection of Plated-ware and Cutlery at JOHN ROBERTS, & Co. 18, Marine-street.

ROYAL HOUSE, Fort, next Rogers & Co. As. 8 Tiffin, Monthly Boarders, Rs. 50 and Rs. 2 per Diem.

WANTED, a Smart CLERK, accustomed to trade accounts, must have good references and previous experience. Apply at the Office of Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Ld., Byculla.

FOR SALE, Toys and Fancy Goods, a Choice and Select Stock, an Inspection invited.—B. PHILLIPS & Co., 17, Church-gate-street.

WANTED immediately two Native Gas-fitters and Plumbers for two months at Wadhwan. Salary Rs. 35 each. Apply "D. C. Z.," care of this paper.

FRESH ARRIVALS, Plush Bags, Jewel Cases, Sewing Cases, and a variety of other articles fit for presentation.—STEWARD & Co., Church-gate-street.

PEARSE'S CHRISTMAS CAKES and PLUM PUDDINGS are now ready for delivery, 22 and 23 Apollo-street.

JUST RECEIVED by last mail, single and double Terai Hats, Elwood's Patent Hailmets, Pith Sun Hats, &c., of the latest fashion.—Y. A. LACKA & Co., Travelling Kit Warehouse, Hummum-street.

CHOWK HOTEL, Matheran.—An unprecedented treat is reserved for the Visitors this Christmas. Early applications for rooms are requested. A trial visit is invited.

UP-COUNTRY orders for 'Xmas Cakes, Ice, Fish, Fruits, Vegetables, Oilmanstores, &c., registered by R. B. SON & Co., Daily Bazaar Purveyors, No. 2 Crawford Market.

'XMAS CARDS, 'Xmas Presents, 'Xmas Sweets, 'Xmas Bonbons, 'Xmas Toys. Xmas Electric Jewellery. Prices very cheap.—PESTONJEE SORABJEE & Co., No. 33 Meadow-street.

MINNE SINGERS.—First Smoking Concert on MONDAY, 22nd inst., at 8½ p.m., at Fort, Gymkhana. Members desiring to be present can obtain tickets from the Hony Secy., Mr. G. R. JOHNSTONE.

CHRISTMAS CAKES, all sizes.

W. J. ESSAI.

CHRISTMAS CARDS, handsome designs.

W. J. ESSAI.

CONFECTIONERY, English, French and Allahabad.

W. J. ESSAI.

CHEESE and BACON on cut, HAMS all sizes in Canvas, 12 annas per pound.

W. J. ESSAI.

PILSENER BEER in prime condition; quarts, Rs. 5-8 pints, Rs. 3-8. Appl EWARE, LATHAM & Co.

CHAS. LANCASTER'S RIFLES and GUNS can be had at Messrs. N. V. CURRANEE & Co., Elphinstone Circle.

AN EASY INTRODUCTION to EUCLID, for beginners, by E. R. WATTS, M.A., Ph.D. Price Re. 1, postage one anna.—COOPER, MADON & Co., Bombay.

"BANDRA ST. CROSS DAIRY FARM."—Pure and rich milk daily supplied in Bombay from healthy and well-fed cattle. Apply to the Manager.

THE RAM BAGH TEA ESTATE, *via* Saharunpur N. W. P. Flavours tea always in stock. Terms favourable. Sample free on application.

PANCHGANI HIGH SCHOOL, Mahableshwar Hills, RE-OPENS Jan. 15. Applications for boarders to be made to Rev. E. S. BURGESS, Panchgani.

NEW PATENT TYPE-WRITER first consignment, just to hand, price Rs. 50. Sole Agents—Ch. Zerrenner and Co., No. 1, Tamarind-lane.

MECHANICAL TOYS, the choicest and most exquisite, never before imported here, from Rs. 50 to Rs. 250.—S. C. Maloo, next to Soundy & Co., Meadow-st.

LADY'S 18-carat GOLD WATCH, Rs. 40 only. Lady's 18-carat keyless, Rs. 50 only.—KANNY & Co., Watchmakers and Jewellers, 9, Medow-street, Bombay.

ROLLED Iron Shafting, 1" to 6" diameter, with Butler's Patent Frictional Couplings as exhibited by the Kirkstall Forge Co. at the Calcutta Exhibition.—For sale at Richardson & Cruddas' Metal Mart, Bombay.

PRINTED FLOORCLOTHS (FARASH).—The Muir Mills Company, Limited, Cawnpore, have a stock of the above in a variety of patterns. Samples and prices on application to the Manager and Secretary.

FIVE hundred thousand pounds was paid last year under STANDARD LIFE Policies in respect DEATH claims. The accumulated Fund amounts to Seven Millions Sterling invested only in unexceptionable Securities, and the Revenue is £800,000 per annum

LADIES' Habit made Ulsters, Riding Habits. New Market Coats, &c., made and fitted to present style of our new clothes just imported. Estimates and pattern free.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld.

LITHOGRAPHIC STONES.—Finest quality. Sizes (in inches) 15 by 21, 15 by 22, 18 by 24, 19 by 25, 22 by 28, 24 by 30, 24 by 32. Price 20 3/4 As. per lb. J. NEUBER, Bombay.

LOCH-FYNE HERRINGS.—Just received On sale at PEARSE'S at eight per Rupee. 22 ad 23 Apollo-street.

LADIES' French Kid, Swede and Silk Gloves, in black and the newest colours. Gent's White Kid Gloves.—Mrs. Lake, 7, Church-gate-street, Fort, Bombay.

CHRISTMAS CAKES.—PEARSE'S REGISTER BOOKS are now open.—PEARSE & Co., Confectioners to the Governor, Apollo-street, Bombay.

WANTED, at once, a BOOK-KEEPER. No one need apply who is unable to keep the books of a Joint Stock Company. Apply EWART, LATHAM & Co

SPECIALITIES!—Just arrived new Tweeds new Angolas, all wool, thoroughly shrunk, from Rs. 20 per suit, net. Nansee Khyraz & Co., 13, Meadow-street.

FAREWELL Music by C. Llawodcam, words by Lord Byron. Compass D. to F. NEW SONG just published. Price, Re. 1-8 or post free Rs. 1-10.—S. ROSE Co., Bombay.

MANZANILLA, SOLERA, and BANG, Sherries, the brands used at the Bombay Yacht Club, obtainable at the Godowns of PHIPSON & Co., 18, Forbes-street.

JOHN MOHOMED, 16, Medow-street, Fort, has just received his New Stock of Diagonal Coatings and Tweed Suitings in all the latest Styles and Colours. Inspection solicited.

WONDERLAND Art Pottery Works. Christmas presents. Reduced prices. Silver Medals, Paris Exhibition, 1878; Amsterdam Exhibition, 1883; Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-84.—Esplanade, Bombay.

WONDERLAND ART POTTERY WORKS.—Lighted up and open for a few days till 7 p.m.

SEE PEARSE'S CHRISTMAS CARDS before purchasing elsewhere.—PEARSE and Co., Apollo-street

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BARTON AND COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE.

THE SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office No. 9, Church-gate-street, Fort, on SATURDAY, the 27 instant, at 3 o'clock p.m., to transact the following business:—

1. To Receive the Accounts made up to the 1st November 1884 and the Directors' Report.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect Directors.
4. To elect an Auditor.
5. To transact any other business that may be brought before the meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 20th to 27th instant inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,

J. W. WATSON, Manager.

Bombay, 20th December, 1884.

JUNTA DA FAZENDA PUBLICA DO ESTADO DA INDIA.

NO. 50. TENDO de ser conduzido para a provincia de Moçambique um escaler que, para esse fim, se acha armazenado em Bombaim a disposiçao do consulado de Portugal n'aquella cidade, com a condiçao de que o respectivo TRANSPORTE devera fazer-se no convez da embarcaçao que se prestar a effectual-o, determina a Junta da Fazenda publica DO ESTADO DA INDIA que assim se faça constar, prevenindo que é fixado o praso ate ao dia 15 de Janeiro de 1885, para a recepçao das respectivas propostas, que deverao dar entrada n'esta secretaria ate aquelle e indicado dia.

O escaler nao é de pequenas dimensoes; por esta secretaria e no consulado portuguez em Bombaim dar-se-hao as informacoes que se precisarem a tal respeito.

Secretaria da Junta da fazenda, em Nova-Goa, 15 de Dezembro, de 1884.

O Secretario da Junta da Fazenda,

JOAO JOAQUIM D'OLIVEIRA NOGAR.

REDUCED PRICES.

KEPLER'S

MALT EXTRACT AND MALT EXTRACT WITH COD-LIVER OIL.

Re. 1-6 Net Cash.

COOPER, MADON & CO., Limited,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

IODISED SARSAPARILLA.

THE extraordinary efficacy of this combination as a BLOOD PURIFIER and RESTORER cannot be too highly estimated. In the treatment of all kinds of diseases arising from impurities in the blood it is invaluable.

Price per bottle, Re. 1-8.

ELIXIR CASCARA SAGRADA

has had a long and favourable reputation as a Laxative and Tonic.

It gives relief in cases of habitual Constipation.

Re. 1-8 per bottle.

ELIXIR OF PEPSINE, BISMUTH AND NUX VOMICA.

This preparation is a combination of three useful remedies in a most palatable form, and will be found very efficacious in cases of Indigestion and Dyspepsia.

Per bottle, Rs. 2.

PREPARED ONLY BY

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,

MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS,

BOMBAY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,

41, MEADOW-STREET, BOMBAY.

Notice is hereby given that the Auction Sale of the Wynaad Gold Mining Co's *Estate* and *Jungle* which was to be held on the 22nd inst. is postponed to 5th January, 1885.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,

Auctioneers.

Bombay, 20th December, 1884.

JOHN AND COMPANY,

51, ESPLANADE CROSS ROAD.

On SUNDAY, the 21st instant, at 10 a.m., Messrs JOHN and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Girgaum, near Dr. Vas's bungalow, valuable and handsome french-polished carved and plain blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and china ware, handsome flower vases and pots, oleographs, rich table ornaments, marble toys and fruits, filicrs, hanging, wall and table lamps, lady's working box and brushes, opera glasses, clock, gold and silver watches, gold rings, handsome fans, &c., &c., the property of a gentleman.

The property is now on view.

JOHN & Co.

Bombay, 20th December, 1884.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND COMPANY, No. 4, FORBES AND MEADOW-STREETS.

SALE OF MOST VALUABLE IMMOVABLE PROPERTY at Mahomed Hossain Kambeker-street (near Mandvie).

On MONDAY, the 22nd December, 1884, at 4 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of C. A. Turner, Esquire, Official Assignee, H. C., and in re Hajee Abdul Vyad Usman and Hajee Ebrahim Usman, carrying on business in Bombay, Calcutta, Muscat, and Bussorah, and at Mauritius, under the name and firm of Usman Vayadina as general merchants, insolvents, the following:—

All that right, title and interest of the said insolvents in a piece of land with the messuages, tenements or dwelling-houses standing thereon, situate at Mahomed Hossain Kambeker-street, in the sub-district of Mandvie, without the Fort of Bombay, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 47, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 52, and admeasuring in length 70 feet or thereabouts, and in breadth 43 feet or thereabouts and bounded on the east by the sweeper's passage, on the west by the public road, on the north by the house lately belonging to Memon Usman Vayadina, and now occupied by Allana Vayadina and Esmail Allana, and on the south by the house of Hajee Gool Mahomed Zackeria.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned at No. 4, Forbes and Meadow-streets, Fort.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 20th December, 1884.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,

7, MARINE-STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF TURKEY RED GOODS.

On MONDAY, the 22nd instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms without reserve—

5	Cases T. Red Cambrics	21	in.	28 yds.
5	,, ,,	Shirtings	39	,, 40 ,,
5	,, ,,	,,	44	,, ,, ,,
5	,, ,,	,,	39	,, ,, ,,

On MONDAY next, the 22nd instant at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms on account and at the risk of Hajee Abdool Rehman Hajee Joonus—

3164 65—2	cases 24 packages	black dogskins.	
3744 —1	,, 55	,,	brown stripes and checks.
1844 —1	,, 140	,,	Oxford shirtings.
1650 —1	,, 60	,,	brown Holland.
1724-25—2	,, 120	,,	vingoria.
1925-26— 2	,, 64	,,	woollen shirtings.
1214 6—2	,, 100	,,	regatta stripes.
1330 —1	,, 20	,,	melton cashmere.
1328 —1	,, 30	,,	,, ,,
1331 —1	,, 20	,,	,, ,,

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, 20th December, 1884.

SWIFT & FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c

UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.

No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to

OWEN & OKELL,

Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta.

Apollo Street, Bombay.

PHŒNIX ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

POLICIES covering risks on Merchandise, Buildings, Spinning Mills, Cotton and Jute Presses, Shops, Bungalows, Household Furniture, Hotels and Clubs, both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, granted at ruling tariff rates.

JOHN CAMPBELL & Co.,

19, Church-gate-street. Agents.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

REDUCED PASSENGER FARES DURING CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.

FIRST and SECOND-CLASS RETURN TICKETS at a fare and-a-half will be issued between any two stations on this railway from the twenty-second to the thirty-first December (both dates inclusive) available for the return journey up to the fifteenth of January, 1885, inclusive.

HENRY CONDER,

General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 14th of December, 1884.

PERRY DAVIS VEGETABLE PAIN KILLER.

Perry Davis & Son Manufacturers and Proprietors Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND

And a complete mitigator of Pain,

A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE-BITES.

AS an application for BRUISES, BURNS, NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM

has no equal

AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA,

Or any sort of Bowel Complaint, it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.

Full Directions accompany each bottle.

Retailed by chemists all over the world.

Beware of imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazaar.

GENERAL AGENT AT BOMBAY.

ESUFALLY HITTOOLA,

No. 9, Pir Market near Jumma Musjid.

DON'T DIE IN THE HOUSE.

"ROUGH ON RATS" clears out Rats, Mice, Beetles Roaches, Flies, Ants, Insects, Moles, Chipmunks Gophers, &c. Cooper, Madon & Co., Bombay, Sole Agents.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that a SPACE to the eastward of BUTCHER'S ISLAND having been MARKED OFF by Buoys (painted red) for submarine mining purposes, yachts, boats, and native crafts are WARNED NOT TO COME within one 100 yards of the same, but to pass on the Elephanta side and to keep well clear of the space marked for mining purposes.

GEO. C. PARKER, Capt., I.M., Port Officer.

Port Office, Bombay, 12th December, 1884.

S. NICOLAS MISSION TO SEAMEN, BOMBAY HARBOUR.

SUBSCRIPTIONS are earnestly solicited towards DEFRAYING the DEBT in the Seamen's Church; funds are also needed to carry on the work amongst "Our Sailors." Subscriptions, supplies of old books, papers, periodicals, for distribution, and cloths for the destitute, will be gladly acknowledged by the Harbour Chaplain, and may be sent (addressed.)

Rev. W. G. H. ELLISON,

Care of Capt. Russell, Prince's Dock, Bombay.

MATHERAN.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL

AND

PINTO'S HOTEL.

TO WHICH EIGHT BUNGALOWS ARE ATTACHED

NOW OPEN.

THE best known, and affording most comfortable accommodation to Visitiors and Families occupy Central Position, and are nearest to the several points—Gymkhana, Church, and other Public Offices.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that under an ORDER of the HIGH COURT, dated the 7th day of November, 1884, the undersigned is directed to collect and hold the assets of the estate of the late Hajee Mahomed Suffee Shoostree, of Bombay, Mogul Merchant, deceased.

All persons, there fore, being indebted to, or holding property belonging to the said deceased, are hereby required to pay their debts and hand over such property to the undersigned forthwith.

L. RIVETT-CARNAC,

Administrator-General.

Administrator-General's Office, High Court, Bombay, 16th December, 1884.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, (Limited.)

CAPITAL Rs. 15,00,000.

INSURANCE against FIRE effected in any part of India on the most favourable terms. Special advantages offered to insurers in the Island of Bombay. Up-country agents wanted.

C. H. B. FORBES & CO.,

Secretaries and Managers, Bombay.

MERRYWEATHER & SONS.

FIRE ENGINES, Fire Escapes, Hoses, and appliances of all kinds for extinguishing Fires. Apply to

C. H. B. FORBES & CO.,

Agents, Bombay.

WATCHES! WATCHES!! WATCHES!!

NONE BETTER! NONE CHEAPER!!

THE ever-increasing demand has proved the superiority of the KANNY WATCHES over any others offered for even higher prices.

KANNY & CO.

WATCH-MAKERS, JEWELLERS, ETC.

No. 9, Meadow-street, Bombay.

C. STEPHENS & SONS,

(SUCCESSORS TO COLLETT & CO.,

COACH & CARRIAGE BUILDERS,

ESTABLISHED 1796.

GIRGAUM COACH WORKS,

179, BHEACH CANDY ROAD,

BOMBAY.

SUPPLIES FROM ENGLAND.

e descriptions of Goods are supplied at Co-operative Store prices for Cash by

HENRY S. KING & CO.

65, CORNHILL, LONDON,

whose new illustrated

CASH PRICE LIST

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FOR SALE, MESSRS. CURTIS'S and HARVEY'S GUN-POWDER &c.

Loose Blastin Powder in kegs of 25 lbs. per kegs.			
Do.	F	do.	do.
Do.	FF	do.	do.
Do.	FFF	do.	do.
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lb. tins	FF	cases of 25 lbs.	per doz. bl.
Do.	FF	do.	do.
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HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM & Co., Agents.

Apollo Street, May 12, 1881.

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Dawson's	Rs. 1 10	Rs. 15	8
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6 Church-gate-street. Established 1872.

THE NEW EAST INDIA PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

ધી નીઉ ઇસ્ટ ઇંડીઆ પરેસ કંપની, લીમિટેડ.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FOURTH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the above Company will be held at its registered office, No. 3, Tamarind Lane, Fort, on SATURDAY, the 20th day of December, 1884, at 3 p.m., to transact the following business, *viz*:—

1. To receive and adopt the Audited Account and Balance Sheet for the year ending 30th September, 1884.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To appoint Directors in the room of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors for the year 1884-85, and to fix their remuneration.

By Order of the Board of Directors.

ઢો મુલજી જેઠાની કુંો

i. e., MOOLJEE JAITHA & Co.,

Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 2nd December, 1884.

N. B.—The Transfer Books of the Company will be CLOSED from the 3rd Decr. to 20th Decr., 1884, both days inclusive.

THE NEW EAST INDIA PRESS COMPANY, Limited.

ધો નીઉ ઇસ્ટ ઇંડીઆ પરેસ કંપની, લીમિટેડ.

NOTICE.

THE GENERAL MEETING which was advertised to be held on SATURDAY, the 20th instant, at 3 p.m., is POSTPONED to MONDAY, the 22nd instant, at the same hour and place.

By order of the Board of Directors,

ઢો મુલજી જેઠાની કુંો

i. e., MOOLJEE JAITHA & Co.,

Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 12th December, 1884.

LIST of ESTATES to which LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION have been GRANTED to the ADMINISTRATOR-GENERAL or of Estates which have come under his charge:—

JAMES WILLIAM BUTLER, late of Bombay, European Inhabitant.

MARIANO BALEA ALPHONSO, of Bombay, Portuguese, formerly of the Bombay Medical Establishment, and late a Government Pensioner.

WILLIAM READING, late European Constable in the Bombay Police Force.

JOHAN SLAVICZEK, *alias* J. S. COLONNA, late of Bagampott, Secunderabad.

HUGH STEWART COCHRANE, V.C., late of Flint Lodge, Villiers Road, Southsea, in the County of Southampton, a Colonel in Her Majesty's Army.

ALL PERSONS having claims against, being indebted to, or holding property belonging to, the abovenamed estates are hereby required to state their claims, pay their debts, and hand over such property to the undersigned forthwith. All claims must be sent to the undersigned at his office within one month from the date of this advertisement. At the expiration of the said period the assets of the estates will be distributed, and claims received after that period will not be recognised.

L. RIVETT-CARNAC,

Administrator General.

Administrator General's Office, High Court, Bombay, 8th December, 1884.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

TEAK LOG TIMBER.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of 960 tons of MOULMEIN TEAK SQUARED LOG TIMBER under three specifications. The Timber to be delivered at the Company's Locomotive Depot, Parel, Bombay, at the rate and on conditions given in the specifications.

The specifications and forms of Tender may be obtained on application at the Storekeeper's Office, Parel, for Teak Timber" and delivered at the Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay, by 1 p.m. (sunrise) on WEDNESDAY, the 7th January next, after which hour no Tender will be received.

Each Tender must be accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 1,000 in cash or Government promissory notes, or the Tender will not be received.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,

Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 17th December, 1884.

WELLS' "ROUGH ON CORNS."

Ask for Wells' "Rough on Corns." Quick relief complete, permanent cure. Corns, warts, bunions. Cooper, Madon & Co., Bombay, Sole Agents.

NOTICES.

BRIGHTON—ENGLAND.

36, Montpelier Crescent.

THE MISSES READ receive the daughters of Gentlemen to BOARD and EDUCATE. Very healthy situation. All the comforts and care of Home Life. Reference kindly permitted to

MAJOR MORRIS,

22nd Regt. N. I., Satara.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ANNUAL AUCTION SALE of MYRABOLANS (Hirda nuts) will be held by the Divisional Forest Officer at Satara, on the 5th day of January, 1885, commencing at noon.

Particulars can be learnt on application to the undersigned.

The Hirdas are on view at the depôts, and can be seen by applying to the Range Forest Officers.

G. K. BETHAM,

Deputy Conservator of Forests, Satara.

Camp Pimpri, Satara Districts, 9th December, 1884.

THE BHOWNUGGUR COTTON MANUFACTURING CO., Limited.

AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, 7, Hummum-street, Fort, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 22nd instant, at 1 o'clock p.m., to transact the following business:—

To consider an offer made for the purchase of the Company's Presses at Mhow and Bhownuggur.

By order of the Directors,

R. HYDE CHEETHAM & Co.,

Secretaries.

7, Hummum-street, Bombay, 6th December, 1884.

VICTORIA HOTEL,

THE ESPLANADE, BOMBAY,

Opposite the Polo and Cricket Ground and next the Gymkhana,

With a splendid view of the Sea and Malabar Hill.

THIS Hotel has been lately enlarged and contains first-class accommodation for Visitors and Boarders. Comfort, Cleanliness and Civility.

TERMS MODERATE.

The Hotel being a detached building possesses every advantage.

THE MUIR MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED, CAWNPORE.

MILITARY DRILLS.

WHITE DRILLS FOR THE CLOTHING OF EUROPEAN TROOPS.

KHAKI DRILLS, yarn or piece dyed, in approved shades for native Troops. Samples and patterns on application to the Managing Director or to the Company's Agents, Messrs. W. WATSON and Co., Apollo-treet, Bombay.

BADHAM, PILE and Co., Limited.

SUCCESSORS TO

P. GRANT AND SON,

MANUFACTURERS OF

SADDLERY AND HARNESS

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

6, HORNBY

THE UNIVERSITY CURRICULUM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Right glad I am to learn that the Syndicate ...ur University has appointed a committee to ...r and report upon the present University ...um, and thus it appears that the curriculum ...has not ended in smoke. No mathema... Rev. Mr. R. Scott excepted, has conde... ...tter the lists. From the letter of the ... It is clear that he supports Principal ...d the Hon. Mr. K. T. Telang in ... that mathematics for the B. A. ...ld be reduced. This sufficiently makes ...vant the reduction of mathema... Rev. Mr. Scott, while ready to expel ... from ... A. course, spares trigo... ...by. Granted that there ... which should become ... as Mr. Telang says, ... secure the culture— ... Our matriculate ... mathematics gives. He ... histories of India ... institute a com... ...English universities ... Though I go in for ... do not in the least wish ... our University. Nothing ... my mind. "We must limit ... Mr. Scott, "to improve the qua... ...k." Exactly so. From the very begi... present controversy I have based all my ... on this principle. If you accept the basis instead of certain ... then a graduate must be thoroughly grounded in ... hydrostatics, dynamics, astronomy, and what not. The absurdity of such a proposal is quite obvious. While at college our students can have the valuable aid of our professors, but on account of the multiplicity of subjects they are not in a position to avail themselves of that valuable aid. From the curriculums of some of the English universities given below, you will see that the standard of the local universities is ... ... other universities. Except in ... University, in the univer... sity is the ... Oxford University confined to candidates for the B.A. Degree examination and to pass only three examinations, Responsion, first public examination; and second public examination, in the first examination candidates are examined in Arithmetic, Latin composition, Greek composition, Latin and Greek authors, elements of either Geometry (Books I and II.) or Algebra. In the 2nd examination, 1st Public Examination, candidates are also examined in prescribed subjects. There are those subjects. For the examination for B.A. Candidates are examined in the following subjects. (a) Greek Testament and the contents of holy gospels or a Greek author; (b) portions of at least three Greek and Latin authors, 2 Greek and 2 Latin or 2 Greek and 1 Latin, one at least being a philosophical or historical work; (c) either elements of Logic, deductive and inductive, or elements of Geometry and of Algebra; (d) Latin prose and translations from Greek and Latin books not specially offered. In the 2nd Public Examination by pass school the subjects of examination are in three groups:—(A) 1, 2 books, either both Greek or 1 Greek and 1 Latin, 1 book being a portion of a Greek philosophical work and the other a portion of Greek or Latin history; 2, outlines of Greek and Roman history, with special study of either, and English composition; B. 1., either English history and a period or a subject of English literature, or a period or a subject of modern European history, with Political and Descriptive Geography, together (on each case) with English composition; 2, a modern language, French or German, including composition in it, and a period of its literature; 3, elements of Political Economy; 4, a branch of legal study; C. 1, elements of Geometry, including Geometrical Trigonometry; 2, elements of mechanics, solid and fluid being treated mathematically; 3, elements of Chemistry, with elementary practical examination; 4, elements of Physics, not necessarily treated mathematically. Each candidate is examined in three subjects, of which any two may be taken from any group, but one of which must be A. 1 or B. 2. A mathematical student can select two subjects from C., but his third subject must be either A 1 or B 2. This restriction is due to the fact that everyone should have some literary culture. Those students who wish to avoid mathematics can do so by selecting A 1, and two subjects from B or B 2, and two subjects from A. Let us now turn to the Cambridge University. "At most of the colleges the candidate for admission must produce a certificate, signed by a Cambridge M.A., attesting that he has been examined by him and found to be qualified." In some colleges candidates who have no certificates are examined before they are admitted. Here are also three examinations—I, a previous examination; II, a general examination; III, a special examination. "The first examination is held in June and December every year, and at each time consists of two parts." The first part embraces one Gospel in the original Greek, one of the Latin classics and one of the Greek, with a paper of questions on Greek and Latin Grammar, principally with reference to the set subjects. "The second part embraces Paley's Evidences, Euclid, Books I, II, III. definitions 1-10 of Book V and propositions of VI. 1-19 and A., Arithmetic and elementary Algebra (as far as easy Quadratic Equations of not more than two unknown quantities and the elementary rules of Ratio, Proportion, and Variation). The subjects of the general examination are the Acts of the Apostles in the original Greek, one of the Greek classics, one of the Latin classics, Algebra (easy Equations of a degree not higher than the second, involving not more than two unknown quantities, proofs of rules of Arithmetical and Geometrical Progression and easy elementary problems), elementary Statics, elementary Hydrostatics, and Heat. The special examination is taken in any one of the following subjects:—(1) Theology, (2) Moral Science, (3) Law and Modern History, (4) Natural Science, (5) Mechanism and Applied Sciences, (6) Music. This is the course for the candidate for the ordinary Degree Examination. Compare the studies of the two Universities now to the studies of our University, and what a great difference you find. I am at a loss to know why persons, conversant with educational matters, should be opposed to such systems as have produced very satisfactory results. Let us see the Durham University curriculum. There are three examinations—I, entrance; II, at the end of the 1st year; III, Final Examination for B.A. What are the studies for the entrance? Rudiments of Christian religion, Greek and Latin, Arithmetic, Euclid I or Algebra, including simple Equations. At the end of the first year candidates are examined in Greek authors, Ancient History, and English History (Wm. I to the end of Hen. II, the period for 1879), Arithmetic, Euclid I, II, or Logic. Latin composition (optional). In the final examination for B.A. these are the studies prescribed. Any two of the following subjects—(1) Mechanics, (2) English History, (3) Euclid I to IV, (4) Logic, (5) French or German, (6) Hebrew. I shall not tax the patience of your readers by giving any more curriculums. I shall only give here the London University curriculum. Our University is, they say, after the model of the London University. There are three examinations in this University—I, matriculation; II., First B.A.; III., Second B.A. For matriculation the studies prescribed are—(1) Latin; Latin passages for translation into English, with questions in History and Geography, Latin grammar, with easy Latin composition. (2) Any two of the following languages—Greek, French, German, and either Sanskrit or Arabic. (3) English language; History of England to the end of the 17th century and Modern Geography. (4) Arithmetic—(ordinary rules, fractions, and square root), Algebra (to simple Equations, with proportion and Arithmetical and Geometrical Progression), Geometry, Euclid I-IV or subjects thereof. 5, Elementary Natural Philosophy (Mechanics, Hydrostatics, Hydraulics, Pneumatics, Optics, and Heat. (6). Elementary Chemistry. Every candidate must be 17. For the 1st B. A. Examination the studies prescribed are—1 Arithmetic, Algebra, and Geometry and Trigonometry. Arithmetic includes Fractions, Rule of Three, Interest, Square root Algebra. Ratio, Proportion, Variation, etc. Trigonometry measurement of angles, etc.; (2) Classics, Latin and Greek. (3) English Language, Literature and History. The books for 1879 were these—1 Spencer's Faery Queen, Book I; Morris and Skeat—specimens of Early English: Shakspeare—Othello. Period of English history from 1548 to 1603-4; the French or German language. For the Second B. A. Examination the studies are I, Mechanics and Natural Philosophy, II. German or French, III. Latin or Greek, IV. Logic and Psychology. It will be at once seen that the standard Logic and of the London University is higher than the standards of other universities, and that our University standard is equally higher or nearly so. There are books appointed for the Matriculation of the London University, while there are no books appointed for our Matriculation. Moreover, we have to study all the subjects through the medium of a foreign language. In the London University regulations I find that there is the age restriction; every candidate must be seventeen. Our University powers to stop in the wrong direction when they removed the age restriction. You have made very sensible remarks, and I thoroughly endorse them. The removal of the restriction has told very much on the education of our young men, and has given a great stimulus to cramming. The efficiency of our education is impaired thereby, and I earnestly trust that our University authorities will not hesitate to re-impose the restriction in question.

When I say that we should revert to our old system, I do not mean to say that it should be restored with all its studies. Conics and Euclid, book XI., are banished from our curriculum, and on no condition am I willing to see them restored to their place. In the Calcutta and Madras Universities, the term for the first examination is two years, and for the second one year. Instead of three we should have two examinations, as these three examinations lead to a great strain on our students, and encourage cramming. Let us reduce, I say again, the amount of work to be exacted, in order that its quality should be improved. The committee will take into their serious consideration the whole case, and will propose certain reforms which will remedy the evil in question. The whole question is a very complicated affair, and the reforms proposed must meet the exigencies of the case.

Incidentally you will kindly allow me to remark that I object to the system of appointing professors examiners at our University examinations. I fully share your views on this point. I welcome your proposal that there should be an interchange of work between our Indian universities. The system of doubtful I denounce. Fix the standard, and there remains then no necessity to allow this doubtful system to continue in existence.

For F. E. this year students had to study Macaulay's three historical essays, "The Good-natured Man," and "She Stoops to Conquer;" and the next year they will have to study the "Vicar of Wakefield" and Scott's "Marmion." What a great difference between the books of the present year and of the next year! There is certainly a world-wide difference between the two. This state of things is hardly creditable to the responsible persons.

Some of the papers in mathematics set at our University examination are the same for the students of the Engineering College and for the students of the Arts Colleges. This is hardly fair, in my opinion. Let our Syndicate look to this. I stop here for the present.

Poona, Dec. 15. V. N. RANADE.

MR. JUSTICE WEST ON LORD RIPON.

THE following is a full text of the speech made by Vice-Chancellor Mr. Justice West at the Convocation of the University on Thursday:—

Mr. Justice West, Vice-Chancellor of the University, in formally presenting Lord Ripon to H. E. the Chancellor, said:—Mr. Chancellor and gentlemen of the Senate,—By an Act of the Indian Legislature, No. 1 of 1884, this University has been vested with the power of conferring the honorary degree of D.C.L. on any person, who by reason of eminent position and attainments is a fit and proper person to receive such a degree. In accordance with the provisions of this Act, the name of His Excellency the Most Noble the Marquis of Ripon has been brought before the Syndicate and Senate, and it has been voted unanimously that this degree be conferred upon the retiring Viceroy. Now, Mr. Chancellor, although it might be unsupefluous on the present occasion and in the present instance to enumerate the special reasons for which the bestowal of this degree is specially appropriate, yet this is the first occasion on which this degree is to be conferred; and the Syndicate of this University felt, as you yourself, Mr. Chancellor also must feel, that we should be cautious and exact in setting up a precedent of what to be done and what is to be provided before aught is done in relation to the conferring of honorary degrees in future. We are bound to establish well, in the light of day and in the face of the public the right of every recipient of such a distinction—the recipient ought to stand forth as a representative either of learning, which will give illustration to this institution, or else as one distinguished for eminent public services which make us proud of him who receiving our humble honour thus, associates himself with us. For this reason, therefore, the duty has been assigned to me, unequal as I feel to the function of stating as I can to you, Mr. Chancellor, the particular public services and the particular claims which the illustrious gentleman, who has to receive the degree of Doctor of Laws to-day, has performed to entitle him to that distinction and to make us anxious to have him associated with us as a member of this University. The Marquis of Ripon began his public services by entering Parliament at an early age in the year 1852. He succeeded to his peerage in 1859, and was immediately afterwards made Under-Secretary for War. In 1861 he became Under-Secretary of State for India, and so commenced that association with this country and its interests which has been of such manifold advantage to all the inhabitants of India. (Cheers.) In 1863 he became Secretary of State for War with a seat in the Cabinet. In 1866 he returned again to the care of the interests of India as a still higher position as Secretary of State for India. In 1868, and from that time till 1873, he was Lord President of the Council. During that period, I need hardly remind any of my English hearers, that great measure was passed under the care of Mr. Forster, which made a revolution in the educational condition of England, and will probably be looked back upon in the ages to come as one of the great eras in our history. Certainly we may look forward with hope and confidence, seeing what education has done in England and Germany, and considering the extraordinary advances made in England, as every one revisiting the country must have noticed, during the last twelve or fourteen years in the education and intelligence of the people. We cannot but be sure of one thing that has been brought such manifold blessings upon our native land. (Cheers.) Now this work was carried on very much under the care and guidance of Lord Ripon, who was at that time Lord President of the Council, which had the supervision over a great direction over the work of education in England. In 1869 his Lordship was made a Knight of the Garter, and in 1870 he received the degree of Doctor of Civil Laws at Oxford. In the period during which Lord Ripon was President of the Council a serious question arose between England and the United States, and it became necessary to determine how that difference was to be settled, and to place matters, if it could be done upon such a footing as to remove all the motives of estrangement which might exist between these two sister nations. For this duty Lord Ripon was selected. He negociated or helped to negociate as a member of the High Commission the treaty of Washington. It may be supposed, as Englishmen think that in the final event when the treaty having been completed, active operations were transferred to Geneva, and the committee of experts sitting there gave their decision in the international cause, your Excellency's part was finished. That may be, but let us remember that three or four millions to a great nation was but the price of a fortnight or less than a fortnight of war. By the Treaty of Washington was first established, and by the subsequent proceedings effect was first given, on a large and important scale to the great principle of settling international difference, by the decision of persons recognised as competent to deal with the questions in issue. This idea of a universal peace and of a council governing Europe in the interest of peace and reducing its jaring elements to one great harmony, originated first in modern times in the mind of the statesman Sully, and was adopted by Henry VI of France, his equally great master. Our own sagacious Queen Elizabeth grave her adherence to the scheme, but in the then existing state of Europe it proved impracticable. It was again revived under Louis XV by that prolific genious St. Pierre. He communicated his ideas to many of the Governments of Europe, whose statesmen received them with not an academic approval. Leibnitz, the welder at that time of an almost imperial sceptre in the world of thought, replied to the humbler philosopher's claim for approval and support in a half-cheering and half-despairing tone. "Dear must, my good friend you will live to see your noble plans carried out," and to another friend he wrote: "In one place I have seen the proclamation *Pax perpetua*, but that was over a cemetery. Till people reach that last retreat they still must go on fighting. Yet the plans and visions of the philanthropic speculation, though hitherto it has been found impossible to give them any direct effect in the international concerns of Europe, have not been fruitless, as great and humane ideas seldom are found to be in several ways they have permeated the minds of statesmen, and wars which have occurred in more recent times have been alleviated very much by the ideas which were put forward centuries and centuries or more ago. I feel certain that as he recollects the events of his active life, as he approaches the end of his distinguished career, Lord Ripon will look back upon no part, no transaction in this career with greater satisfaction than on the part he took in the settling of the Treaty of Washington. (Cheers.) For many of his acts and much of his work he will occupy a distinguished place in the history of his country and of this great dependency, and with the Treaty of Washington he takes a high and distinguished position, one never to be lost, in the history of the progress of mankind. (Cheers.) That progress, gentlemen, as we must hope, must involve at no very distant stage a universal, or at any rate far more widely extended peace than has hitherto been known. As a messenger of peace, as a negociator of a great international arrangement, Lord Ripon may congratulate himself on the position he has won in history. With these antecedents, and with these claims to public respect and confidence, Lord Ripon accepted in 1880 the post of Viceroy in India. He landed here at the end of May, 1880. You will all remember who were here at that time that it was the end of a somewhat troubled and depressing period. We had had during the preceding years a war which could hardly be considered successful but inglorious in spite of some brilliant episodes. We had incurred a great increase of burdens consequent on the war, and there was a generally spread feeling of unrest and craving for some new departure in politics, some relief from the burdens of war, some definite movement in the direction of internal reform. To all who look forward for these advantages the advent of Lord Ripon was welcomed. His character and antecedents were such that the whole community joined in hailing his arrival. We looked to him had negociated peace with the great sister country of England across the Atlantic, as one who would maintain peace in this country, and that hope has never been disappointed. (Cheers.) With a few most insignificant exceptions peace has been preserved, and through the course of Lord Ripon's administration, and with peace have arisen the opportunities for all that progress and all those great measures with which his name must become indissolubly associated. (Cheers.) How did he set about the work he had to do? He moved amongst the people, was facile of access, gentle and simple in demeanour, winning all hearts by his suavity of manner,

"Not with half disdain hid under grace,
But kindly man moving amongst his kind"

Who ever came within the circle of his influence, was charmed into communicativeness as when some kindly soul enters a house and draws the children of that household to him. Those little irresistible attraction they slide up to him, whom they find really interested in their child nature; to him they reveal all their little troubles. (Cheers.) In six minutes he has won all their love, and all their trust, and thus has paved the way for impressions which will extend all though their lives. (Cheers.) Now such was the position taken up by the distinguished Viceroy on his arrival in this country; and at every moment of this close converse with the people with whom he was in communication he reaped the advantage of that freedom of intercourse. His was not a nature that needed disguising under any muddy veil of mystery. He could afford to stand forth in the bare simplicity of steadfastness and sincerity before the eyes of the people he had come to govern, and being known to be received by them for all in all, or not at all. Thus he won their confidence, thus he gained their hearts, and thus entered into the spirit of the people in the way that best qualified him the work he had to do. Now there is a necessity for every man who enters on a career such as that of a Viceroy of India, whether he will or not, he needs must frame some plan of action, some theory of human affairs and of the affairs of the nation or the community whom he comes to rule, unless his rule is to be misrule and the consequent confusion and chaos. Such a theory no doubt, Lord Ripon formed reposing on the communications to which I have adverted. He found India in one of those critical stages which arise at times in every nation when men's minds having become inbued with a new set of ideas and desires certain changes in the spirit of administration are absolutely necessary, unless there is to be a decided falling back in policy, and thence dissension leading on to strife. There is a period in the progress of every community, in the history of every Government, when the rulers of the community must adapt themselves to changed circumstances to new and entangled views, for if they do not from the divergence of the views must surely spring in time a total alienation. It is the part of a statesman to anticipate any such events. He must lookback on history, and consider such periods as when Christianity invaded the Roman Empire and the Government based on a too narrow set of conseption found itself unequal to the direction of the new moral forces that thus grew up around it. That faith and that spiritual enlargement which might have been the saving of the ancient civilization were hence left to be a cause of enfeeblement and disintigration. Again when the spread of new learning in Europe gave to men's minds a fresh stimulus and a first standpoint from which to survey the problems of individual and social actions the Governments, fast-rooted in old prejudice, were bound to the portents that pressed on their attention. The questions had to be settled in foreign and domestic wars which provident statesmanship could have averted. A kind of half-repose was gained by exhaustion until once more in the last century an audacious literature sapping the foundations of the existing social system filled men's minds with new questions, with discontent and wild dreams of what might be effected by better institutions. Once more the statesmen lagged behind the march of ideas and then the moral earthquake of the French revolution carried waste and desolation over the fairest fields of Europe. These are examples which no doubt presented themselves to the mind of our distinguished Viceroy, and he felt that every man in every country the highest utility unites itself with the highest benevolence (cheers). and that the lesson that philanthropy dictates is responded to by history and philosophy. (Cheers). Such then were the principles with which our Viceroy entered on his active course. The whole of his career has been working out a development of those noble principles, and here to-day we come to recognise both principles them selves their rich and manifold fruits. (Cheers.) I have stated that we have had peace, and peace having been secured Lord Ripon turned his attention immediate to a measure which the public voice in India had already cried out for in unmistakable tones. That was the repeal of the Vernacular Press Act. (Loud cheers.) That Act, I believe and we all here believed from the beginning, was passed under a total misconception of the necessity for it. It was opposed to the spirit equally of Englishmen and natives, who have been brought up not in vain to English way and habits and thought. It could not effectually be carried out by an English administration and English officers whose whole life and training had been in a different atmosphere. They could not deal with such a measure without failing into contradictions. It was abortive, and it was well got rid of in the opinion of the great public. Next let me refer to the financial and fiscal measures. Few that were put forth met with anything but universal approval, and especially on the part of my native friends and associates, that is, the abolition of a large portion of the import duties. I believe that Lord Ripon and his Government in abolishing these import duties were doing what was perfectly right in the interests of this country and in the interests of England and of the world. But whether that was so or not, the spirit in which Lord Ripon met with such an opposition as he encountered on that occasion showed him to be a man not to be deterred from what his conscience bids him to do by any outcry of the crowd. (Loud cheers.) Next I will mention the Resolution of his Government which go to determine in a way more favourable to the cultivator, and the landowner, the calculation of the land revenue in times to come. This subject has been treated by a very able and distinguished native friend of mine, and it has sometechnicalities in which are not well fitted for discussion on an occasion of this kind. I call attention only to the careful watchfulness with which Lord Ripon's Government have set themselves to alleviate the unnecessary burdens of the people. But the most important of the measures to be noted for the future than one of revenue. Lord Ripon, as Lord President of the Council had had the education department in England under his charge, and one of the greatest measures of his Viceroyalty no doubt has be consummated in the future as the institution of the Education Commission and the Resolutions of his Government consequent on its report. It is now a generation since the working up the basis of the Despatch of Lord Halifax began in this country, and to one who can look back at the early years of progress of that great measure the amount of advancement that we have enjoyed is some thing almost marvellous. We could hardly credit it but for the figures which are before our eyes. I believe that the investigations made by the Education Commission, and the Resolutions of the Government of India for the report of that Commission, will in future be the starting-point of a new period of rapid advance. It depends on native intelligence and native industry to take advantage of the policy adopted by the Government of India, and if they do, if the enthusiasm which is burning in the breasts of the young students of the native community be burning as brightly at the end of thirty years, and I venture to say they will stand, it not foremost, equal in rank at least as regards a large class with the most educated nations. (Loud cheers.) My valedictory address, Lord Ripon, (Loud cheers—loud and prolonged cheers)—the otherday congratulated this University on the fact that higher education was not to be set aside or degraded in favour of lower education. I felicitate the public and the Senate on this arrangement, and I have only to add, with regard to the educational policy of Government, that I do trust they will see the advisability of taking measures soon, and taking effective measures for the spread of the education of those, who are not to become scholars, but engineers and workers in other walks of life which do not require high scholarship, but rather train faculty and a technical education. I believe they will be satisfied in that they do not raise the voice in India, and all reasonable burdens will be readily borne for such a purpose, in preference to almost any other that can be named. Time presses, and I pass by the welcome topic of local self-government. The next point which I intend to observe upon is the bearing of Lord Ripon's Government on the subject of the High Court at Calcutta. We are all familiar with the circumstance, that in his High Court there is necessity for some scarce time ago for appointing an acting Chief Justice. I believe that even amongst those who doubt the policy of the appointment made by Lord Ripon's Government, there is no question as to the noble motives and high principles that dictated his action. (Cheers.) For myself and in my own humble person I will venture to go a step further. It has been said that when you give power, it, is useless to hamper it, or attempt to hamper it with useless restrictions. It is idle to place the bit in the mouth of a horse and then to endeavour to check it. To introduce amongst a body of enlightened and distinguished men a fertile principle, and then to deny or refuse the fruits of that principle. (Cheers.) It is for a statesman to take account of the principle and principle what are the logical consequences to which that principle leads; but when the principle is introduced to follow it out loyally to the end trusting to its intrinsic soundness to prevent all evil results. Next I turn to your subject, and I believe for me who enjoy as I trust the confidence and in a certain measure the respect of most of those who are sitting near me. (Hear, hear.) I think he took a wise course when to avoid even that subject, the glowing embers of which are still red beneath the ashy soil. I refer to the amendment of the Code of Criminal Procedure. (Cheers). On the policy of that measure I will not attempt to say anything to you in your attention, gentlemen of the Senate, to the noble and magnanimous bearing, the self-respect, charity, and kindness, and absence of all retort by Lord Ripon in relation to that measure, and the clamour with which it was received. (Loud cheers.) Probably Lord Ripon knew practically the spirit and the character of his country so much better than those who have retorted ill for ill (cheers) words for hard words. That their outcries made less impression on him than on the volunteer defenders who were comparative strangers to the rough struggles of intense political life. There is in truth not much to wonder at and but little to resent now that the contest is over. We know that the Englishman who has conquered in all climates, people the waste places of the earth is an energetic self will being with unbounded resolution and but also with a large share of the faults of high qualities. These vices could no more be removed from his nature than the wort from the portrait of Cromwell. The man would no longer be the same Lord Ripon knows this well and no doubt his historical reading has taken him back to the passage in Milton. Certainly a liberal, if ever there was one where he describes our countryman in his time as having minds not readily accessible to civil wisdom and a sense of the public good, "Headstrong and intractable to the industry and virtue of executing or understanding true civil government valiant indeed and prosperous to win a field; but to know the end and reason of winning injudicious and unwise in good and bad success a like interctable." These are the characteristics of an Englishman. These are the characteristics which have prevented him so often from knowing when he beaten, and often gained him the unscientific victory. Come down to Goldsmith and he paints our ancestors with

"Pride in their post, defiance in their eye."

and when as the poet conceives them they are

"Intent on high designs."

Lord Ripon knows and we all know that there is no nobler breed. (Cheers.) Let this be said of my countrymen in relation to the measure which Lord Ripon as a part of a great policy and as an act of great justice to the natives of this country found it his duty to make law. The soreness of the struggle has not yet quite worn away. But I feel certain that when a generation has elapsed they will feel not less kindly of Lord Ripon than he now feels to them. (Cheers.) In their reflections of the future they cannot as Englishmen but admire the tenacity of purpose, genuineness of character, and command of temper which they individually bow down to in the circle of their friends. We have this seen in history as it were in the making and watched the influence of a calm commanding mind over the current of events and the form of constitutional growth. Let me further remind my native friends that here they have as their friend not only a politician but a Christian man. We had a few years ago to commemorate an eminent and able man, a late Vice Chancellor of this University, Dr. Wilson (cheers). I ventured then to say in the presence of a large majority of native friends who are not Christians, that it was not in spiteof his Christianity, but in virtue of his Christianity that Dr. Wilson became all he was to these people, and I say now that the Christian spirit which has animated Lord Ripon and so many of his predecessors has been of untold benefit to this country. Hence should some charity and love be learned for this Christianity even by those who reject its dogmas that same invinsible moral courage that has supported martyrs dt the stake and block fruitful still in making men submit to toil and suffering and obloquy for the sake of their fellow men. The career of Lord Ripon in this country has given to Englishmen and natives alike reason to be proud of the association between the two countries. He too comes from that land not only of the pioneer of the forest and wilderness out of Howards, Clarksons, Wilberforces, of Mrs. Fry and of Miss Nightingale, and in their spirit he has conducted the administration. (Cheers.) It has been by his love and tenderness for the weak and those who needed aid that he was won a return of affection and confidence beyond any other Viceroy amongst all who have ruled this country. (Cheers.) The manifestations of popular opinion and popular approval such as Lord Ripon has been overwhelmed with during the last few weeks are calculated not only to give him just joy and satisfaction, but they are calculated also to produce a great effect upon the great people of England. Never before, I believe, has the community of this country shown so well that it possesses strong elements of political life and how capable it is of entering in due time into the wider and nobler future. These impressions would surely be deepened and intensified could our countrymen but look for a while upon this present spectacle. The very hall in which we are assembled is the gift of a native donor—Sir Pasl. The neighbouring library and tower are due to the munificence of a Hindu who in his days of great prosperity showed his countrymen how wealth could be worthily expended. I shrank from his acquaintance then, but often since have I admired the cheerful stoicism with which he has borne a reverse of fortune and a harder lot. Then, apart from the building Mr. Chancellor, I invite you to look at this assembly. A foreigner not long ago, a man of great acuteness and observation, told me that he had seen many striking things in India but what had struck him most was the working of this University. "Here," he said I find allberality and single-minded pursuit of knowledge to which nearly all continental universities in Europe are strangers. Men of every rece and creed unite without chicane in the simple furtherance of learning. It is a glorious work of English principles and wisdom. Such is our University and such is the University life in India. It is only on these grounds that we could venture to ask so distinguished a man as Lord Ripon to accept the humble tribute we offer him. Montesque said, "I don't like small honours, they seem to fixyou position and measure your merits too exactly." And so it were no wonder if Lord Ripon, who has held the great office of State, and gained the highest tokens of approval from his sovereign, had declined the compliment we desired to confer. But when we take up not without warrant a representative position we gain confidence; the case is greatly altered. We presumed to call ourselves the spokesmen here of India, and sure I am that every emotion of admiration and regard that stirs your breast gentlemen, to-day will be repeated a million and ten millions faldas the electric wires like news radiating from this centre convey to the cities and hamlets of this great country the tidings of our celebration we may venture then to ask Lord Ripon to inscribe his name first on the rote of our honorary graduates. I trust it will be followed in that roll by many distinguished names (cheer) and certainly each one of the honorary graduates in that golden book of fame may well look up to the one which stands first there as an encouragements to be just and fear not and, to those great powers opportunities to worthy uses. Ourdeparting Viceroy when he leaves our shores, carries with him not only with the good wishes of none more than of the members of thus University (Cheer)). His whole spirit has been in accordance with the spirit of the University, and the University trusts that when he has returned to his beloved country he will still find occasion's to render us some service and often turn his thoughts towards those who will never forget him. Love and sympathy can bridge an intervening ocean, and many a philanthropic heart here will feel the spirit of his friend beside him in his struggle to do good. It will bid him to be of good cheer in adversity to maintain fortitude, patience and and faith, to meet opposition firmness, gentleness and charity. And as we bid you farewell farewell with hopes for his happiness whether he choose the active or the meditative life and until at the call of his great Master he can with calmness pass 'To where beyond these voices there is peace."

LIST OF RESIDENTS.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL, BOMBAY.

Mr E Minors, Bombay
Mr H N Warden, Hyderabad
a Mr and Mrs T R Middleton, Surat
Mr R Cox, England
Mr W Hall Jones, England
Surgn M Collie, I M D, Bombay
Mr G L Burne, Bombay
Dr V E Hunter, Bombay
a Misses Dickson, England
a Mr and Mrs H Tait, England
Lieut E C B Cotgrave, Mhow
Lieut A W Radcliffe, 14th Sikhs, Agra
Mr John M Heyn, Belfast
Mr John Murdoch, England
a Mr H Ballantine, Bombay
Mr Dunlop, Bombay
Mr C J Forrest, Bombay
a Mr J Purdie, Broach
a Rev and Mrs St Clair Tisdall, Australia
a Miss Steidman, Australia
a Miss Varken, Australia
a Mrs Fitzroy Bagot, Australia
a Miss Birch, Australia
a P A Sandilands
Dr Troll, Vienna
a Mr and Mrs F Goldsmid, Battagherry
a Mr H Beddy, up-country
a Col D S Pemberton, RA, Mount Abu
Mr A O Hume, CB, Simla
Rev H King O'Connor, Mount Abu
a Rev H N Midwinter, Poona
a Mr R Wright, CE, Mhow
a Mr A C Logan, CS, Ratnagherry
a Rev A G Cane, Poona
a Col and Mrs Grant, Secunderabad
a Mrs and Miss Coates, England
Col C Moberley, England
a Mr and Mrs O'Callaghan, England
Mr A F P Downey, England
Mr N L Show, London
a Mr J O Neill, up-country
Mr and Mrs E A Hobson, England
a Mr R Woolley, England
a Col Wilson, England
Mr W A Wood, England
Mr J H Pollen, Calcutta
Maj L Carey, Rifle Brigade, Ahmednuggar
a Col Abadie, Umballa
Professor S Cooke, Poona
a Mrs H Beddy, England
a Mrs Beddy, England
Mr and Mrs E Prichard, Bombay
Mr and Mrs E J Barker, Bombay
Mr F A Innes Noad, Bombay
Mr C Harold, Hyderabad
Mr J Arthur Brooks, Bombay
Mr J Wood, Poona
Mr T Bashford, Bombay
Mr F M Mitarachi, Osmaranati
Mr Thos. Wilson, Bombay

PINTO'S HOTEL, MATHERAN.

Mrs R Coghlan, Kurrachee.
Mr and Mrs G S Young, Bombay.
Mr and Mrs G H D Wilson, Ratnagherry.
a Mr and Mrs A E Abbott, London.
a Mr E Jervoice London.
a Mr F J W Isaacson London.

Residents left during week marked thus (a)

BENGAL.

THE LATE DR. STUART.—The death of Docto Kenneth Bruce Stuart, who was buried on Monday evening, will leave a blank that will not readily be filled up. A large number of relatives and friends followed the hearse from the North Gate to the Burial-ground, where he is interred. In addition to the office of coroner which he recently held, he was for many years Medical Adviser to the Presidency Servants, Lepet asylum, and we believe at one time to the Alms House. His friends noticed with regret that for some months past his health seemed to be failing, but notwithstanding this he continued his position until very recently, when he was ordered away for a change. His trip to Coonoor, which it was hoped would establish his health, did not benefit him materially, and he returned to Calcutta in October last, but was too ill to resume practice actively, and since then he gradually grew worse, with only those occasional slight improvements that so often presage the end. To a thorough knowledge of his profession, Dr. Stuart added a genial disposition, a great experience and a kindness of heart which will be missed by many to whom his services were rendered in many instances gratuitously. He was an elder of the Free Church of Scotland, and took a deep interest in Christian Mission work, and we were pleased to notice a fair attendance of Bengalee and Madrassee converts at his funeral. Standing by his grave, it seemed to us that the text we have often read as it hung up in his vestry in Kyd-street —"Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these my brethren you have done it unto me"—was eminently characteristic of much of the unobtrusive work which he did in our midst. We have no doubt that the arrangements he made on his return from Coonoor with Drs. McConnell and O'Brien to act for him will meet with the approval of his patients.—*Indian Daily News.*

AN AMERICAN GRETNA GREEN.

WE quote the following from a Kentucky letter to the *Philadelphia Press*:—Maysville is at the foot of the rich blue-grass belt and has easy communication with the interior. Opposite Maysille is the little village of Aberdeen, O. It has been very aptly termed the "American Gretna Green," and within its municipality there have probably been more runaway marriages celebrated than in any other place of equal size on the globe. Some of the best blood in Kentucky flows in the veins of people whose parents were married at Aberdeen. Some years ago the Legislature of the State, to for-ever settle the vexed questions brought about by these clandestine unions, passed a law declaring that all such marriages contracted on this side the passage of the Act and all that might take place afterwards, were and should be considered legal. Aberdeen is the Mecca to which the blue-grass lovers turn their eyes.

For the last fifteen years Squire Beasley, self-titled "The Great American Matrimonializer," has carried on the business of marrying runaway couples at Aberdeen with no small profit to himself. The Squire is a tough, grizzled old fellow of sixty-five or seventy years of age, with a great fund of hard, practical horse-sense at his command. He claims that 90 per cent. of the marriages he solemnizes turn out well, which is a strong statistical point in favor of the Aberdeen article. He is available for the purpose day or night. His house, a large, comfortable double structure of wood, stands near the river bank. The marriages are performed in a great front room, which was, once a parlour. His scale of fees is a graduating one and is gauged according to the financial standing of the happy groom. If he is the son of a rich blue-grass farmer the old Squire hints that a XX treasury note would be about the proper compensation. If he is a poor mountaineer, however, in rough homespun, the kindly old disposer of matrimonial felicity will do the job for nothing, and frequently presents the blushing, rosy-cheeked bride with a $5 note to begin housekeeping with. He told me the other day that he had made one over 15,000 couples since he first began business, and judging by the numerous Aberdeen marriage notices which I see in the Kentucky local papers I don't think his figures are much out of the way. He can tell a hundred interesting stories born of his experience, and claims to have performed some years since the quickest marriage ceremony on record. A couple from Nicholas County, young, romantic and of high social position, fled from home one bright, starlight night in midsummer and mounted on fleet horses galloped across the country towards Maysville. Soon their absence was discovered and a party of angry relatives started in pursuit. Just as the runaways were descending the ridge which overlooked the sleeping city, they heard the quick clatter of horse-hoofs and the excited shouts of the pursuing party. Not a minute was to be lost. They spurred up their jaded steeds and at last reached the river bank. Their pursuers had been steadily gaining on them, however, and the broad Ohio rolled remorselessly between them and the haven of their hopes. A boat was drawn upon the levee, and, pushing it off, the expectant groom helped his trembling sweetheart to a seat in the stern thwarts. Then leaping in himself he seized the oars and pulled for the opposite shore with all his strength. When he reached the middle of the river the pursuing party galloped down the Kentucky bank. Another boat was procured, quickly manned and a half-dozen pair of strong arms propelled it towards the runaways. When the first boat touched the Ohio bank and the young couple leaped a'shore the pursuing party was within two hundred yards of them. Quickly they ran to the house of Squire Beasley.

The old Squire had been called upon to unite a couple, and, having performed the ceremony, was about retiring. Suddenly the door flew open and the hunted couple dashed into the room.

"Quick!" cried the man. "We are closely pursued. Marry us!"

There was born to their ears a faint shout and the Squire knew there was no time to lose.

"Jins hands!" he cried.

They obeyed.

"Have him?" he began, turning to the girl.

"Yes!"

"Have her?" he demanded of the man.

"Yes!"

"Hitched!" was the 'Squire's laconic benediction, and then, as the newly-made husband displayed a well-filled pocket-book, he added: "Ten dollars."

The words had hardly left his lips when the pursuing party rushed into the house only to witness the young couple's triumph.

A little ferry-boat, the "Gretna Green," plies between Maysville and Aberdeen, and it is principally patronized by runaway couples. When the river is locked in winter's frigid embrace the ferry-boat is laid up and the runaways cross on the ice.

THE NEEDS OF THE NAVY.

SIR E. J. REED, M.P., read a paper recently on "The Most Urgent Needs of the Navy," at the United Service Institution. He said he would deal with the question under five heads: 1. Armoured line-of-battle ships; 2. Unarmoured auxiliaries thereto; 3. Armoured cruisers; 4. Unarmoured cruisers; and (5.) Torpedo vessels. The first measure for us was to complete rapidly all the new ships at present in hand. Three years was ample for building the largest ironclad, instead of the six taken in the dockyards. The saving which would be effect ed by the shorter period would amount for a first-rate to 58,000*l*. The next urgent measure was to increase the number of our armoured line-of-battle ships. He was not favourable to the most recent style of these ships in which the armour belt was limited to the water line, which could be pierced by comparatively few inches of armour and the vitals of the ship's designing were of old date. As his thickest armour was 24 inches he would show how we stood in comparison with France. The recent French ships with maximum armour of at least 15 inches, built and building, numbered fourteen, and the total displacement of tonnage was 126,288. The English, on the other hand, had eleven ships of 18 inches maximum thickness of armour (except the inflexible, 24 inches), and the total displacement tonnage protected by armour on the sides was 51,570 tons. The British Navy ought to possess some eight or ten French ships armoured with 15 inches and upwards (hear, hear). As our ships were no longer defended by armour bel

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

FRIDAY EVENING, DEC. 19.

WITH generally inactive accounts from home, mail work, and the festivities in connection with the departure of Lord Ripon, business to-day has been in very small compass, and there are few movements of any importance to record.

Reuter's London telegram of yesterday advises a further slight decline in rates of discount to 3⅞ per cent., although the Bank of England return shows a slight decrease in strength on the week. Consols remain at 99⅜, but the 3½ per cent. Indian sterling loan has undergone a decline of ⅜ to 101⅛—why it is difficult to say, as 4 per cent. Rupee Paper at the same time is ¼ higher.

The Mincing-lane markets remain without change.

Cotton in Liverpool yesterday was only just steady, the sales being estimated at 7,000 bales, including 800 Surats. With the exception of a decline of 1-16 in Fine Omras, spot quotations are unaltered; and in Americans to arrive a reduction of 1-64d. in March-April is the only change. In New York ready Mid.-Uplands are 1-16 cent lower at 10 15-16, but futures are unchanged at 11·19 per lb. for April. The receipts at the U. S. ports to date give the following comparisons :—

	1884.	1883.	1882.
Thursday's receipts	41,000	31,000	36,000
Six days do.	208,000	204,000	192,000
Total since 1st Sept.	3,365,000	3,156,000	3,126,000

The general tone of our local Cotton market has been quiet, sellers as a rule holding for previous rates, buyers trying to get in at a reduction of Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy. The only transaction of any importance reported is a line of New Omras for March delivery at Rs. 200 for Fully Good and Rs. 195 for Good. We quote current rates as follows :—

Good Broach, March	Rs. 222	to Rs. 223	per candy.
,, Omra ,, ...	,, 195	to ,, 197	,,
,, Dholleras, April.....	,, 197	to ,, 199	,,
,, Bengal, January ..	,, 158	to ,, 160	,,

WHEAT and SEEDS remain dull at previous values.

FREIGHTS on the whole are quieter. At 25s. which is now the quotation, both ready and forward for U. K. and Continent, there are sellers but no takers, the rate acting as quite a check on Wheat and Seed operations.

EXCHANGE is steady so far as the banks are concerned, and the top rates of yesterday are well maintained; but private paper is not offering to any extent, and very little business is passing. We quote :—

Bank Bills on demand	Is. 7 1-16d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic.....	Is. 6 31-32d.	,,
Do. 3 months' sight....	Is. 7d.	,,
Credits ,, ,,	Is. 7 1-16d.	,,
France ,, ,,	2·05	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER remains quiet at Rs. 99⅜ for Fours, but for Fours-and-a-half the quotation is reduced nominally to Rs. 102½.

SHARES are very quiet all round. Bank of Bombays' have receded to Rs. 763½. Spinning Mills are weak, and mostly Rs. 5 lower. In Press Companies New Indians are Rs. 2½, the Prince of Wales Rs. 10, lower.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

——	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	30,000	500	all	14 p.ct.	763½
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	1 do.	800
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 do.	630
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank.....	10,000	100	all	6 do.	118
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	60,000	$125	all	17½ do.	£50
National Bank of India.....	37,320	£ 250	12½	do.	5

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	200	1,250	1,250	..	925
Akola Press Co. ...	85	500	500	Rs. 50	450
Albert Ginning Co. ...	100	500	500	Rs. 45	425
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	220	1,100	1,100	Rs. 100	1,260
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 20	330
Bellary	620	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	550
Broul's Cawnpore P. Co., Ld.	500	200	200	..	195
New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,250	500	500	Rs. 45	585
New Broach Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,400	100	100	..	42
Bombay Cotton Press.	1,000	125	125	41½	375
Colaba Press Co.	50	1 880	1,880	Rs. 600	930xd
Dholleras P. & G. Co..	5 0	300	300	12	180
East India Press Co. .	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 150	1,400
Fort Press Co.....	150	8,500	8 500	400	2,850
French Press Co.	300	500	500	Rs. 45	610
Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ld.	450	500	500	—	450
Khangsan Cotton Press Co.	240	500	500	Rs. 40	515
Manmar Manfg. Co ..	1,000	250	250	Rs. 40	305
Mercantile Press	1,500	125	125	Rs. 7½	147½
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	Rs. 30	410
New Indian Press	4,000	125	125	Rs. 10	205
Prince of W. Press	600	500	500	100	630
Sabapathy Press Co., Ld., (Bellary.)	500	500	500	—	500
Sind Press Co.	400	2,000	750	Rs. 50	601
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 125	1,275
Sassoon Press Co.	300	500	500	25	515
Volkart Press Co.	450	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	825

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown & Co. Ld.	1,750	200	150	..	160
Badham, Pile & Co. Ld.	3,000	100	100	Rs. 12	170
Bapty Co., Ld.....	2,625	200	150	Rs. 10	212
Barton & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	..	102
The Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld.	300	500	100	..	100
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	600	500	500	..	580
Bombay Saw Mills ...	600	1,000	1,000	..	475
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	1,250	100	100	Rs. 6	106
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	1,500	375	4,825
Do. New Shares ...	1,000	500	300	75	985
Bombay Fire Insurance Co., ...	600	1,000	1,000	25	850
Bombay Municipal Bonds	..	..	..	6 p.ct.	104
Bombay Brick & Tile Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	...	10 n
Bombay Tile Co.....	1,000	100	100	...	
Cash Bazaar	1,500	100	100	..	70
Cooper, Madon & Co., Ld.	3,000	100	100	..	130
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association.....	5,000	100	10	Re. 1	12
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	42,000	..	5	..	5
Kurrachee Ice Co., Ld.	600	500	300	35	35
Kurrachee Lighterage Company, Ld...	500	500	200	36p. a.	324
Kamp & Co. Ld.	4,000	200	175	Rs. 22½	326
Mechanics Building Co	4,000	50	50	1½	23
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company ..	5,000	200	50	2½	55 & 65
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20	1½	25
Pearse and Co., Ld. ..	1,000	100	100	..	100
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance Co.	250	8,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,435
Soundy & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	Rs. 8	93
Telephone Co., Ld....	19,200	25	25	Re. 1	14
Thacker & Co., Ld. ...	3,000	500	500	Rs. 90	1,270
Thacker & Co., Ld. ...	1,500	100	100	Rs. 15	160
Western India Flour Mills	1,000	125	75	...	110

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer City of Manchester, 2,089 tons, Captain D. C. Gilmore, which arrived in harbour on the 18th instant from Jeddah (4th December), brought a general cargo, and 900 pilgrims as deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Pachumba, 544 tons, Captain J. Simpson, arrived in harbour yesterday from the Persian Gulf via Kurrachee with a general cargo, 16 chests opium, 18 horses, and the following passengers :—Major Shephard Mr. M. Mullan, Mr. A. Anderson, Mr N. P Sethna, and 105 deck.

THE steamer Adria, 781 tons, Captain G. Raffin arrived in harbour on the 18th instant from Mauritius (5th December), with a cargo of sugar, and the following passengers :—Mr. and Mrs. Tucker and child, Mr. and Mrs. Smith and four children, Mrs. Raffin and child, three native gentlemen, seven ladies and eight children, and 129 deck.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
18	Adria (s)	Raffin	Mauritius, Dec. 5.
19	Pachumba (s)	Simson	Bussorah, Dec. 5.

DEPARTURES.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
19	Satara (s)	Tice	Kurrachee, &c.
	Malwa (s)	Adamson ..	London, &c.

The steamer Gwalior to Trieste, &c., was entered for loading yesterday.

DAILY IMPORTS.—DECEMBER 19.

FROM GLASGOW.

Clan Macdonald s—8 cases whiskey, John M. Keyn.
Belgravia s—13 cases whiskey. Cutler, Palmer and Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Persia s—2 casks padlocks, Essoofally Cadurbhoy.

FROM LONDON.

Venetia s—5 bales paper, S. A. S. Dawood; 120 packages provisions, &c., Treacher and Co; 2 packages soap and 2 cases books, Cooper Madon and Co; 5 cases paper, *Times of India*; 84 cases oilmanstores and soap, Cowasjee Dadabhoy; 1 case books, Shavakshah Hormusjee; 18 cases books, stationary, &c., Thacker and Co.

Tasmania s—49 cases oilmanstores, &c., Surufally Heptoola.

Sutlej s—10 cases cheese, H. T. H. Tarmahamed.

FROM MARSEILLES.

Venetia s—20 cases saffron, Perezzala Navarro.

FROM NEW YORK.

Herat s—5,000 boxes kerosine oil. Volkar Brothers.

HIGH COURT.—DECEMBER 20.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice PINHEY.)
Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

367-83—Hore C. and B.—Mahomed Ismail bin Cumroodin and others vs. Shurfudin bin Khubh Khan Uranpar. Payne G and S.—Part heard.
326-84—Craigie, L. and O.—Dadabhoy Dossabhoy vs. Pallonji Pestonji Gellwala and another—Payne G. and S.
15-83—Bomonji and H.—Jijibhoy Ardesir vs. Heerji Hunsraj and another—J. C. Cama, and P. G. and S.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice SCOTT.)
If chamber business is over by 2 o'clock p.m.

For consent Decree.

418-83—Payne G. and S.—Heerji Koimji and another vs. R. Ryrie and another—Pestonji K.
To vary or discharge Commissioner's report.
204-76—C. A. Winter—Vinayek Wassudevji vs. Purmanundas Jewandas—Little. S. F. and N.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

167-83—Payne G. and S.—Vithaldas Vadilal vs. Lakma Khooshal and others—Hore C. and B.
200-82—Macfarlane and E.—Merbai vs. Nanabhoy Maneckji—Little. and F. N.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—DECEMBER 15.

Shepherd, Major, R. E., on leave, from England.

DECEMBER 17.

Anderson, Surg-Major, on duty, from Calcutta.
Rochfut, Captain, R.A., on duty, from Calcutta.
Quinlin, Lieut., Staff Corps, on duty, from Calcutta.

DECEMBER 18.

Gordon, Captain, R.A., on retirement, from Madras.
Michham, Lieut., Transport Dept., on duty, from Poona.

DECEMBER 19.

Abadie, Lieut.-Col., 9th Bengal Lancers, on leave, from Umballa.

DEPARTURES.—DECEMBER 18.

Seile, Lieut., 12th Bombay N. I., on duty, to Poona.

DECEMBER 19.

Grant., Col., 17th Madras N. I., on leave, to England.
Abadie, Lieut.-Col. 9th Lancers, on leave, to England.
Thomas, Major, Asst.-Adjt. General Musketry, on duty, to Poona.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.
REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lieut.-Col. the Hon. L. H. Bayley, Commdt. B. V. R. C.

Bombay, December 20.

A. Company will commence class firing on Monday next, the 22nd inst., and continue their Annual Course of Musketry until further orders. Members of C. and E. Companies who have not completed their class firing are requested to do so with A. Company.

By order.
A. H. ATKINSON, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R. C.

MR. T. H. STEPHENS,
REGISTERED SURGEON DENTIST,
19, RAMPART ROW,
(Adjoining National Bank,)
Fees moderate. Painless extractions.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3 HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 9 A. M. TO 5 P. M.
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Opposite the Floral Fountain, next to *Bombay Gazette* Office.

MR. C. A. GRAVES,
SURGEON DENTIST,
NO. 14, RAMPART-ROW
OPPOSITE WATSON'S HOTEL.

SPECTACLES *V.* BLINDNESS.

SPECTACLES can only be perfectly adjusted by those having a thorough knowledge of the anatomy of the eye, combined with optical experience. We have the highest medical authorities, confirmed by daily experience, that imperfect glasses, together with the haphazard plan of selection employed by the mere vendor, is the cause of most cases of blindness and defective vision. MESSRS. LAWRENCE AND MAYO, Consulting Oculists' Opticians, personally adapt their IMPROVED PEBBLE SPECTACLES, a their Office, Rampart-row, above Soundy and Co., Bombay, daily (Sundays excepted) from 10 to 5. Pamphlet and Price-list free on application.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

WE HEREWITH CERTIFY THAT MESSRS. MARCKS AND CO., BOMBAY AND POONA, ARE SOLE AGENTS FOR SCHIEDMAYER AND *SOEHNE* PIANOS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, and that our Pianos, which we have built especially for the Indian climate for more than twenty years, are only shipped by us for Bombay to the above Firm.

We also state as a caution to the public that Pianos bearing the name of SCHIEDMAYER ONLY, which are offered for sale by other houses, are by a TOTALLY DISTINCT MANUFACTURER!

SCHIEDMAYER AND *SOEHNE*,
Pianoforte Manufacturers to His Majesty the King of Wurttemberg, Germany
Established 1809.

SCHIEDMAYER AND *SOEHNE'S* PIANOS.

A FRESH CONSIGNMENT of these celebrated Instruments HAS ARRIVED by Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S. S. MEDUSA and are being tuned by our man from the Factory.

SCHIEDMAYER and *SOEHNE'S* PIANO DEPOT,
ESPLANADE-ROAD, OPPOSITE UNIVERSITY CLOCK TOWER
AN EARLY INSPECTION SOLICITED.

Price &c &c &c
Prices as previously advised, on the two years system
Plain square Piano.....Rs 33 per month or Rs 75
Sympathetic square ..... ,, 36 ,, or ,, 82
Semi-grand, on three legs ,, 66 ,, ,, or ,, 1,37
10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

C. MARCKS & Co.,
Sole Agents.

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC are INFORMED that after 5 p.m., on the 20th instant, no CARRIAGES will be ALLOWED to PASS down east of the Sailor's Home to the Apollo-bunder till after the departure of the Marquis and Marchioness of Ripon.

F. H. SOUTER,
Commissioner of Police.

Police Commissioner's Office,
Bombay, 19th December 1884.

PLAY FOR THE PEOPLE.
ESPLANADE THEATRE,
OPPOSITE THE CRAWFORD MARKETS.
THE EVENING RESORT FOR MIRTH AND MUSIC.
BLACK SHEEP, OR SOCIAL PESTS,
A GUJARATI PLAY
By NANABHAI R. RANINA, Esq.,
SATURDAY, 20TH DECEMBER, 1884.
To prevent disappointment, please secure your seats in time.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

AT SEA.

DEATH.

GILMOUR—December 17, on the passage from Aden to Bombay, Helen P. Gilmour, the dearly beloved wife of Duncan C. Gilmour, R.N.R., Commander of the S.S. City of Manchester, aged 35 years, deeply regretted. (Edinburgh papers please copy.)

OTHER PRESIDECIES.

BIRTHS.

LINDSLEY—December 16, at Cawnpore, the wife of John Thomas Lindsley, Engineer, Breul's Cotton Pressing Company, of a son.
HEWAT—December 13, at Meerut, the wife of Captain Geo. T. W. Hewat, The King's Own Borderers, of a son.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1884.

THE foundation-stone of the new Municipal Buildings was laid yesterday by Lord Ripon under the happiest conditions. As a ceremony nothing could have been better ordered or more appropriate, and everything passed off with such regularity that for the moment everybody forgot that the stone which was being laid was the commencement of a building of which not even the plans have been determined upon. The occasion was one of signal importance as an incident in the history of Bombay; it derived an additional and a larger interest from the fact that the chief actor in it had done perhaps more than any statesman to foster the germs of that municipal life of which the new buildings will be a stately token. There is—or should be—a philosophy in all ceremonial; and when Lord Ripon was asked to lay the foundation-stone of a Municipal Hall for Bombay, the thought which prompted the request must have been that he who had done so much to found the political fabric, might well be invited to end his work in India by placing the first stone in a material edifice in which the municipal energies of a great Indian city will, for generations to come, have their home and centre. No choice that the Corporation might make could have been so appropriate. Nor, on the other hand, could more appropriate use have been made of the opportunity than Lord Ripon made of yesterday afternoon's ceremonial. The historical allusions with which he opened his address were more than timely; they were inevitable. It is one of the commonplaces of history and of archæology that wherever municipal communities have been distinguished for a high vitality—wherever municipal liberties have reached a full development—there the civic buildings have been stately and magnificent. Here then is an excuse, if excuse were needed, for the lavishness with which the Corporation of Bombay have conceived their project for putting a roof over their heads. But it was for purposes rather of illustration than of justification that Lord Ripon reminded his audience of what the free commonwealths of Italy and the Burghers of the Low Countries had done in this direction. He lost no time in opening out a larger justification, of which his own policy in the matter of local self-government was the subject; and it must have been in no small degree interesting to his audience to learn how important a part Bombay had unconsciously played in the initiation of that policy. It was in our midst, he now tells us, that the work which must fill the largest space in any estimate of his Indian career was really conceived. On his arrival here in 1880, the success with which the municipal government of the city had been conducted seems to have made a distinct impression upon him. It prompted his inquiries into the subject, and it was here that the conviction took root in his mind that the principle which had been applied with such good results in Bombay was capable of a much more extensive application.

Here we have an interesting and gratifying contribution to the history of local government in Bombay. With all the shortcomings with which we sometimes accuse ourselves we may take credit for having in this matter been as a city set upon a hill—a bright and encouraging example to the towns of India, and in some degree a contributor to their new liberties. But Lord Ripon's account of the matter has a wider significance than this. It provides, we suspect, a sufficient answer to those who have contended that he came here with certain cut-and-dried theories of his own, and that his method all along has been a mere working up to those theories. It seems to be much nearer the truth to conclude that Lord Ripon landed here with as open a mind as a statesman having principles of his own, and a career behind him as well as before him, could well have brought, and that his policy was really formed upon a deliberate view of the proved necessities of the country. We can see none of the characteristics of a doctrinaire in a statesman who, on finding that Bombay stood alone amongst all the towns of the Presidency in enjoying the institutions of municipal self-government, concluded that the local government of the country was inadequate and inconsistent. The process, in fact, by which Lord Ripon arrived at his conclusions appears to have been so purely deductive that those who charge him with having been too much attached to preconceived theories of his own are very much in danger of proving themselves to be theorists. And there were administrative reasons, no less than political, for taking the forward step which Lord Ripon so effectively vindicated yesterday. The time was approaching when the contracts between the Supreme and Provincial Governments which formed an essential part of Lord Mayo's decentralization scheme had to be renewed; and it was necessary to decide whether or not a natural and convenient development should be given to the principle embodied in that widely approved scheme. It was, indeed, difficult to listen to much of Lord Ripon's exposition yesterday without wondering why it should have been necessary to deliver it, except for the purposes of history. It must soon be recognized that all that need be said in vindication of his policy of local self-government, and in disproof of the dangers that are here and there believed to be involved in it, has already been said. But a better answer even than the best apology that its author can offer may be looked for in due course. *"Solvitur ambulando"* Lord Ripon said when dealing with the imaginary difficulties with which objectors have confronted this scheme. So, too, it is to the operations of the scheme that we must look for an adequate justification of all that is experimental in it. The scale upon which the experiment is being made is large enough. In the Bombay Presidency there are twenty-four municipalities constituted on the elective basis, where, when he landed in this city less than five years ago, there were nine. He makes no extravagant claim upon the imagination when he asks us, with a confidence which is at least as much based upon judgment as upon hope, to look forward to a prosperous growth of the municipal life of the Empire.

After the conclusion of the ceremony of laying the foundation-stone Lord Ripon, accompanied by His Excellency the Governor, proceeded to St. Xavier's College, where he was received by a large concourse of people. In reply to an address which recapitulated the educational achievements of the institution since its establishment some twenty-five years ago, his lordship said that the future of India depended largely on the youths who were trained in that and similar institutions. He noticed with pleasure the tribute paid in the address to the policy of Government in fostering educational efforts of all kinds, irrespective of caste or creed. As was truly stated in the address, the various Administrations in India did this with a liberality and an absence of restrictive conditions which would compare favourably with the practice of most countries of Europe. He naturally felt a peculiar interest in the remarkable success of St. Xavier's College, and in the reflection that so many thousands had received the best instruction within its walls. He earnestly impressed upon his youthful auditors that education was a means and not an end and that whether a cultivated mind proved a blessing or a curse would depend upon the use that was made of it. He entreated them to keep the highest objects in life steadily in view, and he paid a warm tribute to the self-denial and devotion of the founders and instructing staff of the institution. He bade them a hearty goodbye with manifest emotion. The enthusiasm of the college students and the boys of the school knew no bounds; and his lordship was literally smothered with piles of bouquets not to be numbered. The building was illuminated very beautifully, the long and slender windows of the great quadrangle being picked out in coloured lamps. The city was again lighted up in the evening, and the streets crowded by the citizens. The second day passed in Bombay by the retiring Viceroy was in many respects as remarkable as the first.

THE course of events has been too strong for the Liberal Government. Although Mr. Gladstone, and the Ministry of which he is the life and soul, are far more inclined to retrocession than annexation, the British Empire goes on increasing in geographical extent. On the 6th of last month the British protectorate "over a portion of New Guinea and the islands thereunto" was formally proclaimed by Captain Moresby in the presence of some fifty native chiefs, who were bountifully regaled with rice and sugar, so that they might look upon the proceedings with good-humour. The ceremony seems to have been very economically conducted. Besides the cost of the rice and sugar, and one florin which was inserted with the Queen's head uppermost in the bâton of honour given to one of the native chiefs, who is to keep his brother chiefs in order, we hear of no other expense being incurred at the time of the proclamation. Yet the territory taken under protection constitutes no inconsiderable addition to the British Empire, and may be expected to lead eventually to still further extensions of territory. For the Australians, in deference to whose wishes the partial annexation is made, are not at all content with part of the great island of New Guinea, and hope eventually to get the whole into their possession. The territory over which the protectorate has been proclaimed includes about half of the southern coast of New Guinea with the adjacent islands from the Dutch boundary on the west to Cape East—a distance of about six hundred miles. How far inland the protectorate is to extend, is not distinctly specified. The Australians seem to regard this as an unsatisfactory half-measure. The western part of the great island is given up to the Dutch, while the northern portion of the eastern half is left at the disposal of any nation that likes to send settlers there. It is also argued that the partial occupation is almost worse than nothing, as it will call the attention of other nations to the island as a fit subject of annexation, without precluding them from establishing colonies which may possibly become hostile. Australia has to pay £15,000 a year for the maintenance of this protectorate, in accordance with the terms of Lord Derby's despatch of May 9. That Minister now wants the Australian colonies to go beyond the bond, and pay £30,000 yearly. This they seem disinclined to do. They have paid the price stipulated for the security of the route through the Torres Straits, and will probably refuse to give more, unless by so doing they obtain leave to annex at least the whole eastern half of the island, so as to keep out all other nations who may be thinking of settling on the still unoccupied north-eastern coast.

THE announcement that a treaty has been concluded between England and the Belgian International African Association will awaken some curiosity, coming so soon as it does after England has joined with the other Powers in an arrangement for freedom of navigation on the Congo. It may be assumed, in the absence of proof to the contrary, that the treaty is not out of harmony with the arrangement agreed to the other day at Berlin, especially as that treaty, for the purposes of trade upon the water-way of the Congo, overrides any privileges that may be sought to be derived out of special arrangements made between any two or more of the contracting Powers. Such special compacts, we know, have been made. France, it is known, has obtained from the Association a right of pre-emption in the event of that body withdrawing from the Congo, as is recognized to be likely whenever the present King of the Belgians, who is the life and soul of the adventure, becomes tired of an experiment which has involved him in a magnificent expenditure. It is also known that France has, by a special agreement with Germany, undertaken to share with that country whatever special advantages she may derive from her bargain with the Association. It is upon the back of two such compacts as these that the treaty between England and the Belgian Association comes in. The suggestion that the treaty may have been devised with a view of securing most-favoured-nation rights is excluded by the essential principle of the Berlin agreement, which is expressly directed against the creation of special privileges. Is it possible that Lord Granville has made such a bargain with the Association as will place obstacles in the way of an exercise by France of her pre-emptive rights over the territory of the Association?

THE despatch of the Secretary of State dealing with the reorganization of the engineer establishment of the Public Works Department has been published. It will remove some, but not all, of the anxiety with which its issue was awaited by the engineers who wanted to know their fate. Our Calcutta correspondent has telegraphed to us the substance of the Government Resolution on the subject. Its chief aim seems to be the securing of promotion to the officers of the junior grades. For this purpose the numbers in the three higher grades of executive engineers and in the first grade of assistant engineers will be increased. The pay of the officers in the different grades has, besides, been definitely fixed. Though the right is denied to assistant engineers to demand an increase of pay, still provision is made for their getting an increase of Rs. 50 on account of satisfactory service. The vexed question about the share of Royal Engineers in the good things of the service has unfortunately not been settled, but the privileges of civil engineers appointed in India who have received an English training are defined.

WE are requested to state for the information of members that ladies will be admitted to the Bombay Club this afternoon from 4 o'clock, on the occasion of the departure from India of the Marquis and Marchioness of Ripon.

IT is not generally known that Lord Reay, the Governor-designate of Bombay, has already done service for India. At the International Conference at Paris on the silver question in 1881, he was nominated, with Sir Louis Mallet, to represent this country. Perhaps Lord Reay will be prepared to tell us something about the exchange question.

THE personal staff of His Excellency the Viceroy, as it exists at present, is as follows :—Private Secretary, Mr. Mackenzie Wallace; Military Secretary, Major Lord William Beresford, V. C.; Aides-de-camp :—Major H. Cooper, North Lancashire Regiment; Lieut. the Hon'ble C. Harbord, Scots Guards; Lieut. Lord Herbrand A. Russell, Grenadier Guards; Lieut. A. Balfour, 1st Highland Light Infantry; Lieut. C. Burn, 8th Hussars; and Lieut. Leonard Gordon, King's Own Borderers (extra); Subadar Major Nutha Sing, Sirdar Bahadoor; and Subadar Major Bulbhudder Sing, Naique Bahadoor. Surgeon A. W. D. Leahy, of the 33rd, Allahabad, N. I., has been temporarily appointed to act as Surgeon to His Excellency.

THE negotiations which have been going on for some time past between the Director-General of the Post Office in India and the postal authorities of the Australian Colonies, in reference to the establishment of an Indo-Australian parcel-post have at last been completed. The result, so far as it goes, is satisfactory. The Postmaster-General of Victoria has accepted the proposals of the Government of India, and the service will come into operation at the beginning of the year, if possible on the 1st prox. It is to be hoped that in the interests of trade, the other colonies will see fit to follow the example of Victoria.

A CORRESPONDENT at Quetta, writing to a Calcutta paper on the 9th instant, says that cholera was then active in the Hurnai Pass. It was making its way slowly up the line, and cases were being reported from the Nari Gorge, from Gundekenduff and Babberkuch. The disease, however, was said not to be of a severe type. Out of 20,000 coolies working in the Hurnai Pass, thirty-five deaths were reported, and of these fourteen occurred in one night, in the same camp. The outbreak in the North Staffordshire Regiment is a more serious matter, but apparently the bulk of the men have been promptly placed out of the reach of danger. Notwithstanding these precautions, however, a telegram from our own correspondent at Duki states that there has been great mortality among the men.

THE Director-General of the Post Office has been asked to report on the question of establishing the value payable parcel-post between India and England from the impartial standpoint occupied in relation to the matter by his department. The arguments on either side are to be impartially reviewed by that officer, who will set forth in a white light all that is to be said for and against the introduction of the system. The *Englishman* presumes that the memorandum will not fail to give due weight to the result of the official appeal made to public opinion on the subject. By the material thus brought to a focus, the Government of India, it is supposed, will be placed in a position to announce its further intentions in the matter.

THE resources of the Calcutta Central Press were taxed to the utmost during the last week of Lord Ripon's administration. Over eight hundred pages of foolscap were set up in type, read, sent for approval, corrected, revised, passed to press, printed, and bound in less than six days. This is an achievement that would be almost impossible in any other public or private printing-establishment in India, and reflects the greatest credit on the superintendent and his staff.

THE rule that was laid down on the arrival of H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught in this country, that he was only to be received as a General of Division, seems gradually becoming more honoured in the breach than in the observance. Not long ago the garrison and residents at Rawal Pindi gave him a sort of semi-royal reception, and now a Committee has been appointed to give him such a reception as is due to his position and dignity on his approaching visit to Lahore.

IT appears that the Duke of Connaught has not abandoned his intention of visiting Quetta and the outlying districts. The visit has merely been postponed, not abandoned.

THE appointment of Lord Reay to succeed Sir James Fergusson is very favourably spoken of everywhere. The *Pioneer* remarks :—"Our Western friends will find in him a clear-headed, shrewd man of business, master of many tongues, and versed in the arts of conciliation and in public affairs; and we think that they will have no reason whatever to regret the appointment. On the contrary, if the coming Exhibition should attract many foreigners to Bombay, Lord Reay will be a great acquisition, and in any case his knowledge of, and influence with, the Continental nations will be of great use in promoting the objects of the Exhibition."

THE *Englishman* says that the rumour that three additional judges are about to be appointed to the bench of the Calcutta High Court must apparently be set down as devoid of foundation. "We have good reason," it says, "to believe that the Secretary of State has not yet replied to the despatch of the Government of India recommending an increase to the bench of the Court." The *Pioneer*, on the other hand, says the statement made by its Calcutta contemporary is utterly misleading, adding that as a matter of fact an official intimation has reached the Government that the appointment of three additional judges has been sanctioned by the home authorities.

A SUB-COMMITTEE of the Lahore Municipality is at present engaged on the work of revising the octroi schedule. The existing octroi system is described by the local paper as "outrageous and barbarous." Some 2½ lakhs a year is levied; and this is the only form of taxation. The evil results of the system are evident in the languishing state of the trade in Lahore. The local paper gives vent to its indignation as follows:—"A good deal of business is diverted to Amritsar and Delhi, the natural flow of trade being actually forced into other directions by this suicidal taxation. And the octroi charged is not only so high as to be absolutely crushing to the larger operations of trade and private enterprise, but by the exceeding intricacy and elaboration of the schedule, it is a source of oppression to the poorest, and of illicit gain, we fear, to the army of collectors employed. The business of large merchants and trading firms is hampered; and the unfortunate native who brings in a few rupees' worth of wares or country produce is cheated and looted at any octroi post he has to pass." The inhabitants of Lahore are evidently a long-suffering people.

THE dispute between the Bengal Government and the Calcutta Municipality has entered on a new phase, notice having been served on the Calcutta Corporation that if steps are not taken to place a certain tank in a proper sanitary condition within twenty-four hours, legal proceedings will be taken to compel it to do so. "In fact," says the *Englishman*, "unless the authorities bestir themselves with unaccustomed alacrity, the prosecutors will at once make an application to the Police Court for a summons, and it will then remain to be seen whether the residents of Calcutta have any redress in such an emergency."

IN consequence of some extraordinary results reported to have been obtained from gold-washings in North Lakhimpore not long ago, the matter was investigated under the direction of the Geological Survey of India, but the observations made only established facts which have been generally known for a considerable time. The Lakhimpore district is described as one of the most favoured of the auriferous regions in Assam, and the Subansiri sands have generally given the best yields among its many rivers. It is recorded that in 1853 from three to four pounds of gold were obtained from the Subansiri river during the year, and if an improved method of running the sand through cradles were adopted, possibly an even larger amount might still be turned out. At the best, however, the prospects are far from encouraging, and though it is thought there may be spots in the great plain of the Brahmaputra which hold gold in some quantity, the chance of hitting off these is almost infinitesimal. The prospects of the average gold-seeker may be judged from the following outturns said to have been obtained from washed sands in the Lakhimpore district in its best days :—Two-and-a-half tons of stuff passed through a Californian cradle yielded thirty grains of gold, or in value Rs. 2-8; while 18 cwt. of stuff washed in one day in a native trough yielded twelve grains, or in value Re. 1. The natives stated that this was a poor yield, and that after a flood they sometimes got double the amount.

A RANGOON telegram to the *Indian Daily News* says that "a volcano in the Island of Cheduba, which has long since been believed to be extinct, has just burst out afresh. The captain of the steamer Cocanada, passing the island on the 10th instant, saw the volcano in active eruption; the flames reached a height of four hundred feet, and were topped with clouds of smoke."

AN order has been passed by Government extending to officers of Native Cavalry the privilege of purchasing chargers from the Remount Depôts, hitherto somewhat unreasonably confined to the mounted branches of the British Army. Native Cavalry officers will now be allowed to select horses for themselves at Saharanpore, Oosoor in Madras, and from the Bombay agency during the months of November and December, for Rs. 700 at the two former depôts and Rs. 600 at Bombay. The price will be repayable by monthly instalments of Rs. 180 for a field officer, and Rs. 75 for a subaltern.

AN ingenious native at Madras has, it seems, taken out a patent for a "self-moving or portable bungalow, without masonry foundations." A bungalow that can move itself will certainly be a great convenience to officers in their annual tours.

MRS. RITCHIE (Miss Thackeray) writes as follows to the *Times* :—So many forged letters signed W. M. Thackeray have lately been sold as genuine autographs that I should be grateful to you if you would allow me to warn collectors against buying stray letters of my father's without some sort of proof of their authenticity. It is very annoying to find him seriously credited with all these ill-spelt and foolish productions. The writing is ingeniously copied from his; the grammar, style, and spelling belong entirely to their author's fancy. Several of them are dated from places where my father was

TELEGRAMS.

DUFFERIN'S FIRST SPEECH IN COUNCIL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 19.

[illegible], at the opening of the Legislative [illegible] to-day, made a brief speech, in [illegible] could not take his seat for the [illegible] without desiring to express the [illegible]faction which he felt at being as[illegible] such very distinguished persons [illegible]vernment of this great dependency. [illegible] for a very long time he must [illegible]ner of the details of the many [illegible]uestions which come up for considera[illegible]on that very account he was happy to [illegible] he should have for his colleagues and [illegible]men so thoroughly acquainted with every thing that is connected with the administration of India, and persons in whom both. Her Majesty's Government and the general public possess such confidence. He only hoped that he on his side would be able to do what is incumbent on him to expedite public business to their satisfaction.

LEGISLATIVE BUSINESS.

The Bill to amend the law relating to the carriage of passengers by sea was referred to a select committee consisting of Messrs. Reynolds, Miller, Goodrich, and the mover, Mr. Ilbert.

Sir A. Colvin introduced a Bill to amend section 6 of the Indian Tariff Act and amend the Excise Act of 1881 and the Bengal Excise Act of 1878; and it was referred to a select committee consisting of Messrs. Gibbs, Ilbert, Mandlik, and the mover.

Sir Steuart Bayley moved that the Bill to repeal the Straits Settlement Emigration Act of 1877 and amend the Indian Emigration Act of 1883 be taken into consideration. In doing so he said the Straits Government had passed an ordinance providing for the regulation of relations between emigrants and employers which appeared to the Governments of India and Madras to afford sufficient protection, and were urgent in asking that no time be lost in repealing the Act of 1877. The ordinance had not been passed without difficulty owing to the presence of section for preventing the transhipment of emigrants to other places where the Indian coolie would be unprotected. With reference to the objection of the Bengal Government to recognizing the clause in the Straits ordinance providing for the recovery of advances, he explained that the reason for recognition was the failure of a provision in Act V. of 1877 against such a system. It had been decided that it was better to reply on protection in the Colony then restriction at the place of departure. At present there was no emigration to the Straits from Bengal. If such emigration should receive an important development in future, it will be open to propose an amendment to meet the views of the Bengal Government, and any such measure would receive the fullest consideration. He hoped the Bill, would be passed, and the system of free emigiation, which had been already extended to Busmah, prove successful in the Straits.

Mr. Rivers Thompson accepted the Hon. Mover's assurance, and the Bill was passed.

REORGANIZATION OF THE ENGINEER ESTABLISHMENT, P. W. D.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 19.

The Resolution of the Government of India on the despatch of the Secretary of State regarding the reorganisation of the engineer establishment, Public Works Department, will appear in to-morrow's *Gazette of India*. It states that, in accordance with the decision of the Secretary of State, the Governor-General in Council directs the publication of the following orders regarding the engineer establishment of the Public Works Department:—The number of executive and assistant engineers on any list, taken together, will be divided equally between two classes, an addition of one to the number of executive engineers being made for a fraction. The number of executive engineers in the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, and 4th grades will be in the proportion of 8, 9, 10, and 12 respectively. Half the number of assistant engineers will be in the 1st grade, an addition of one being made for a fraction. The numbers in the three higher grades of executive engineers, and in the 1st grade of assistant engineers, will be increased, so as to allow of permanent promotion, the number of officers from the junior grades of those classes corresponding to the normal number of officers on furlough, as ordered in the Public Works Department Resolution dated 4th June, 1880. The pay of the following grades will in future be per month—executive engineer of the 3rd grade, Rs. 700; 4th, Rs. 600; assistant engineer, 1st grade, Rs. 500. Assistant engineers, 2nd grade, will receive Rs. 400 per month, instead of Rs. 350, after three years' service in the grade. In the cases of officers of Royal Engineers who draw staff salary in addition to military pay and allowances, the increases will take the form of an addition of Rs. 50 per month to the staff salary and to the maximum pay of their grade. The increase of Rs. 50 per month to the salaries of assistant engineers of the 2nd grade after three years' service in their grade will be given on specific recommendations on account of satisfactory service, and cannot be claimed as a right. An increase may be sanctioned by local Governments and Administrations. Certain civil engineers with English training appointed in India will be allowed the same privileges under the pension rules in all respects as officers included in schedule (B) 1, 2, and 3 (1) of the Civil Pension Code. A nominal roll of these officers will be added to the Civil Pension Code hereafter. In regard to civil engineers appointed in India from a civil engineering college or otherwise, and who may rise to the rank of superintending engineer, the Government of India will be prepared to consider favourably their admission to the pension rules applicable to those included in schedule (B) 1, 2, and 3 (1). This rule is subject to any general restriction that may hereafter be prescribed as to the amount of pension payable to public servants who are natives of India. Civil engineers who were appointed to the department as assistant engineers, 1st grade, after they had left other employment in India, will be allowed, on account of previous experience, to add to their pensionable service a period not exceeding three years, provided such previous experience was not acquired before the age of 25. These rules will come into force on 1st January, 1885.

THE ROORKEE RESOLUTION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 19.

The new Roorkee Resolution appears in to-morrow's *Gazette of India*. It gives the following history of the regulation which roused so much hostile criticism. As long ago as 1876 it was remarked by the Secretary of State that very few persons of pure Indian origin succeeded in obtaining appointments in the public service through the engineering class of the Thomason College, and between that time and 1882 he had repeatedly urged on the Government of India the advisability of giving pure natives a preferential claim to such appointments. The Governments of India, while recognising the desireableness of attracting natives of India to the Engineer Department, hesitated to give exclusive preference to one class of natives of India as defined by the statute; and the discussion on this point range over a considerable period. Ultimately the Governor-General in Council acquiesced in the proposals of the Secretary of State being influenced mainly by the consideration that owing to reduction in the Public Works Department the number of appointments available for pupils of Indian colleges had become so small that in no other way could the object in view be attained. The number of appointments guaranteed to four Indian colleges, was no more than six for the year 1885 and seven for 1886; and under these circumstances almost the only way of facilitating the candidature of pure natives seemed to be to give them a preference over other students. Shortly after the issue of the Resolutions in question memorials were received from various associations of domiciled Europeans and Eurasians in India, remonstrating against the disadvantage at which persons of their class were placed by the new rules. These memorials were forwarded to the Secretary of State with a despatch from the Government of India of the 28th July, 1883, in which the Governor-General in Council remarked that although looking to the small number of appointments involved the memorialists appeared to have exaggerated somewhat the practical effect of the rules upon their interests, he could not but think thot they had a certain solid foundation for their dissatisfaction, and that their representations deserved attention. The Governor-General in Council accordingly recommended that arrangements should be made in regard to the recruiting of the Public Works Department which would have the effect of increasing the number of appointments available for Indian colleges to eleven, and that with this extension of the field of employment, the area of competition might again be widened so as to include all persons coming under the statutory definition of natives of India. Considerable correspondence had since taken place upon the various points of detail in this scheme, and the Secretary of State had now decided that the annual recruitment from Indian colleges shall be fixed at nine. Although somewhat smaller than what they had recommended the Government of India believed that this increase in the number of appointments, taken in connection with the changes made in other respects in the rule of admission to the college, renders it unnecessary to maintain the preference in favour of students a pure Indian descent, and that the object with which that preference was given may now be sufficiently attained without it. In future, therefore, students coming under the statutory definition of natives of India will be eligible to compete for the guaranteed appointments in the Public Works Department. The appointments will for the present be allotted as follows:—To the Thomason College, Roorkee, 4 and 5 alternately; Seebpore College, 2 and 1 alternately; Madras Civil Engineering College, 1; Poona College of Science, 2.

H. R. H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, Dec. 19,

The Duke of Connaught has signified his willingness to receive an address from the Lahore Municipality in Oordoo instead of English.

The Municipality are labouring under the disadvantage of having a president who cannot speak English, and the secretary is suffering from temporary loss of eyesight; but as His Royal Highness has passed the Lower Standard examination in Hindustani it is expected that he will be able to understand the purport of the address.

Great preparations are being made for giving the Duke and Duchess an enthusiastic reception on Saturday morning.

THE POONA AGRICULTURAL SHOW.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Dec. 19.

The cattle and agricultural show closed this evening with the distribution of prizes to the successful competitors by Lady Wedderburn. A large number of people were present.

Mr. Ozanne, who presided, made a short speech. The show, he said, was the first of its kind in Poona; but he would not admit with your correspondent that a few fighting rams were all that was to be seen in connection with the sheep. The exhibition, he further remarked, was a successful one of its kind, but not the most successful show that had been held in the Western Deccan. The speaker warmly eulogised the secretaries, and imputed much of the success of the show to their painstaking efforts. He also thanked Mr. Benson of Madras, the Rev. Mr. Fairbank, and Mr. Stormont, for their assistance.

Lady Wedderburn then distributed the prizes.

THE MADRAS MILITARY FEMALE ORPHAN ASYLUM.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Dec. 19.

On the proposition of the Commander-in-Chief the Government has resolved to appoint a committee of outsiders to inquire into the system of education at the Madras Military Female Orphan Asylum.

THE MADRAS WATER-SUPPLY.

Heavy rain during the past few days has caused such a rush of water into the Red Hills Lake that the temporary bund has had to be opened to allow the water to flow off and prevent an extensive breach. The Koratur Tank, from which Madras is now well supplied, is overflowing, and it has been discovered this week that it contains enough for eight months' supply.

DEATH FROM DROWNING.

A medical student from Singapore, named Rappa, was drowned in the Oboum River, near Government House, this morning. There were four students in a boat; but three were rescued.

FLOODS AT TRICHINOPOLY.

Serious floods at Trichinopoly and other places in the south are reported. Cholera is reported to prevail there.

RIPON DEMONSTRATION AT BARODA.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

BARODA, Dec. 19.

The native inhabitants of Baroda cantonment proceeded in procession to-day near Resident Williams's cenotaph. They voted, read, and signed an address to Lord Ripon, and posted it to-day.

THE THEOSOPHIST LEADERS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

COLOMBO, Dec. 19.

Colonel Olcott and Dr. Hartman have left for Madras with Madame Blavatsky in the steamer Navarino.

THE ANNEXATION OF NEW GUINEA.

Commissioner Scratchley left yesterday for Melbourne, *en route* to New Guinea.

MADRAS GAZETTE NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Dec. 19.

Lieutenant-Colonel Galloway having vacated the command of the Governor's Bodyguard, Captain Simpson is appointed commandant, with Lieutenant Kerrich as Adjutant.

Brigade Surgeon Donnelly is appointed to be Deputy Surgeon-General, *vice* Dr. Bidie, on other duty.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE LONDON BRIDGE EXPLOSION.

LONDON, Dec. 19.

The Court of Common Council has voted a reward of £5,000 for the apprehension of those implicated in the recent explosion at London Bridge.

EXTENSIVE SEIZURE OF DYNAMITE.

Two cwts. of dynamite sent from the Continent was seized at Dover yesterday.

THE INTERNATIONAL AFRICAN ASSOCIATION.

A treaty has been concluded between England and the Belgian International African Association.

THE TROOPSHIP JUMNA.

H. M. Troopship Jumna arrived at Portsmouth from Bombay yesterday.

RE-APPEARANCE OF CHOLERA IN PARIS.

PARIS, Dec. 18.

Cholera, which for some time past had died out, has again made its appearance here.

THE SCINDE, PUNJAB, AND DELHI RALWAY.

LONDON, Dec. 19.

The half-yearly report of the Scinde, Punjab, and Deilhi Railway issued to-day states that the Secretary of State for India has announced that it is the intention of Government to purchase the railway at the end of next year.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS

LONDON, Dec. 18.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Graham arrived here this morning.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Huzara left here for Bombay, Kurrachee, and Malabar Coast this afternoon.

MALTA, Dec. 18.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Arcot, outward bound for Bombay, Kurrachee, and Malabar Coast, left here yesterday afternoon.

SUEZ, Dec. 18.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Dacca, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo left here this afternoon.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Parramatta arrived here from Bombay on the morning of the 16th inst.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Dec. 18.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed steady. Surats quiet.

The London Cotton Market has been quiet.

Good Fair Dhollera ..... 4 9-16d.

The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.

4 per cent. Rupee Paper 78¾

4½ " " 86 3-16

3 " Consols for account 99⅛

3½ per cent. Sterling Loan 101¼

4½ per cent. French Rentes 108¾

Bar Silver 49½

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—

Reserve of notes and gold and silver coin in the banking department combined, £12,500,000; Inc., £400,000.

Bills discounted, £22,000,000; Inc., £1,100,000.

Bullion, total amount in banking and issue department combined; £20,900,000; Inc., £100,000.

The proportion of the reserve to the liabilities is 40 per cent.

Arrival.—Knight of St. Patrick.

LORD RIPON IN BOMBAY.

Not less enthusiastic than that given by the thousands employed in the chief industry of the city was the reception his lordship met with yesterday at the hands of other classes of the population, such as merchants, tradesmen, and artisans. If it could be surmised that the action of the students and the mill operatives was inspired from without, it would be sheer rashness to say the same thing of the mercantile and artisan classes who congregated in thousands along Lord Ripon's line of route yesterday, and greeted his lordship with cheers, the heartiness of which seemed to be as genuine as the loyalty to the Throne which prompted them was sincere. Starting from Goverament House soon after 4 p.m., on their way to the site chosen for the new Municipal Hall, the party passed over a portion of the Parel-road without the greetings of any crowds. The mill-hands had been granted no holiday yesterday, and there were no assemblies of people in the Parel-road, for the locality is chiefly inhabited by mill operatives. A few stragglers here and there cheered the party until they arrived near the gate of the Elphinstone College. A dozen or two of students, who stood in the pathway, gave cheers which were taken up by a small band of natives standing near the Victoria Gardens. The spectators gained in numbers as Albion-place was reached; and flowers were showered from the windows of some of the native houses. At the tramway terminus, on the other side of the bridge, a large concourse cheered Lord Ripon; and the cheers were taken up more vigorously by a number of Parsee ladies and gentlemen seated on the platform raised in front of the Fitzgerald Hotel. The whole of Clare-road was traversed without any incident worth recording. The character of the public greeting, however, experienced a wonderful change as the party emerged from Clare-road and came in view of many hundreds of people massed at the junction of the Clare and Bellasis-roads with the Upper Duncan-road. Peal upon peal of deafening cheers followed each other in quick succession, and loads of flowers were showered upon Lord Ripon's carriage. Sir Frank Souter, Commissioner of Police, who was on horseback, joined the procession at this point, and took the lead throughout until Boree-bunder was reached. There was no attempt at decoration or illumination made in Upper Duncan-road, the residents in and about which are mostly Mahomedan weavers and petty Hindu tradesmen; but the character of the demonstration could not be mistaken. At the Two Tanks the crowds grew in denseness. In Lower Duncan-road the windows of the houses on either side were blocked with spectators, while the foot-paths were packed with lines of people, eight and ten deep. At the Bhedwar Flour Mill and at the Cross Keys Hotel an attempt was made to stop Lord Ripon's carriage, but Sir Frank Souter frustrated it by giving his horse a sudden turn. The residents then rained after the carriage, and showered into it large garlands and bouquets of flowers. An incident occurred here which afforded the crowds much amusement at the expense of a too daring enthusiast. In his chase after Lord Ripon's carriage, with a large garland of flowers held up in one hand, his turban fell off into the road. The man was master of the situation; he knew that slackening of his speed by a single pace would put him behind the carriage by many yards. He dashed on bare-headed after the carriage, unchecked by the jeers of the multitude, and had eventually the satisfaction of placing his garland of flowers into Lord Ripon's own hands. At the junction of the Null-bazaar and Falkland roads the crowds assumed immense proportions, hardly leaving any room for the passage of the carriages. In Fugjeevun Keeka-street, which was next reached, the party was greeted by thousands of spectators. The whole street from end toend swarmed with a packed mass of human beings. Crossing the Moombadevi main road, Sir Frank Souter led the way, along the road newly made to the south-east of the Moombadevi Tank, into the Marwaree-bazaar, which is the headquarters of the principal shawl and opium merchants of Bombay. At no great distance from it the Tramway Company, which had decorated the cars and its office at Pydhonee, furnished large accessions to the crowds of sight-seers in the Marwaree-bazaar. The whole street was *en fete* to an extent unknown even during the Deewalee holiday, which is celebrated therein with the greatest success. The shops were decorated with an abundance of evergreens, and with banners and bunting. Bands and tomtoms were played in many of the shops, the occupants of which had adopted mottoes similar to those mentioned in our yesterday's paper, and the most noticeable of which appeared to be—"Your worthy name is engraven in our hearts." Numberless lines were stretched from house to house overhead across the street, and from these were suspended large pieces of gold kinkhob cloth and coloured piece-goods. The extent to which this style of decoration had been carried on had the effect of shading the street from the sun, rendering the display of the decorations more effective in the glamour of the closing day. The same style of display was continued further on, beyond the Juma Musjid by the cloth-sellers in the new cloth bazaar and that of Sir Munguldas Nathoobhoy. Emerging into the road near the Crawford Market, the upper storeys of which were filled with many ladies and gentlemen, Lord Ripon was greeted with deafening rounds of cheers, which were echoed far and wide by the vast crowds which lined the Hornby-road on either side. Lines of carriages stood in the road. The tram-cars, the traffic of which was uninterrupted, were stopped as the carriages passed them by; and the occupants, standing up, gave hearty cheers in concert with the multitudes around them. The cheering was continued along the line of route in Hornby-road until, at 4-35 p.m., the *cortège* approached from the Cruickshank-road the enclosure round the site of the new Municipal Hall.

THE NEW MUNICIPAL HALL.

The Marquis of Ripon performed yesterday afternoon the ceremony of laying the foundation-stone of the Municipal Hall and Offices, which will occupy the portion of the Esplanade opposite the G. I. P. Railway Terminus. Considering the talent and resources at the command of the Municipality, the temporary structure which was erected here for the occasion in less than a week was bound to be very pretty and elegant. Mr. Ollivant, the Municipal Commissioner, and Mr. Walton, the Executive Engineer, were conspicuous among the Municipal officials in their unwearied efforts to make all the arrangements as perfect as possible. Although about 1,200 seats were provided within the space around the corner-stone, which was screened off from the rest of the world by means of coloured cloths, they were so arranged tier above tier, along either side of the passage leading to the dais, that all were enabled to follow every detail of the interesting ceremony which they were invited to witness. To prevent anything like confusion there were three different entrances provided for the public, and the chairs assigned to every one were duly marked and numbered. Behind the chairs placed on the dais for Lord Ripon and H. E. the Governor waved the banner of the Municipality with the proud motto "*Urbs Prima in Indis*," and the canopy overhead displayed the arms of the Marquis of Ripon with the legend underneath, *Qualis ab incepto*. People began to arrive long before the hour fixed for the ceremony, and by the time of his lordship's arrival the space was totally filled by a brilliant company representative of all classes of the community, both European and native, ladies and gentlemen. If the heat of the sun to which they were exposed was very trying, the light served to set off to great advantage the loveliness of the silk and embroidery forming the dresses of native ladies. The presence of the Regent of Kolhapore in a plain white coat and of the brother of the Rajah of Dhurumpore in a gold embroidered turban and coat of dark velvet afforded to the beholder a striking contrast, and among others whose costumes were out of the common may be mentioned the Hon. the Thakore Saheb of Limri and the Parsee Dustoor of Poona in his flowing white robe and a shawl thrown over his shoulders. The company had much to admire in the beautiful casket which was to hold the address to be presented on behalf of the Corporation. It had an ivory base, and its cylindrical lid was made of richly carved silver, the work being executed from a design by Mr. Walton. The corner-stone was suspended from a tripod in the middle, and on either side of it were handsome side-tables of marble, on which were displayed the silver and ivory implements necessary for the performance of the ceremony, and a glass vessel containing, besides specimens of the various coins at present in circulation and copies of the local newspapers, the past year's Municipal Administration Report.

The arrival of Lord Ripon was greeted by the dense crowds of people gathered outside the marquée with hearty cheers and by the strains of a regimental band stationed in the porch at the main entrance. Here His Excellency, who was accompanied by H. E. the Governor, on alighting was received by Mr. Pheroshaw M. Mehta (the Chairman of the Corporation) and the Municipal Commissioner. The assemblage, from whom Lord Ripon met with a very cordial reception, rose, and remained standing until their Excellencies had taken their seats on the dais. The members of the Corporation, who wore rosettes for the sake of distinction, and who occupied two front rows on either side of the passage, then approached the foot of the dais, and the Chairman in a loud and distinct voice read the following address:—

To the most Honourable Sir George Frederick Samuel Robinson, Marquis of Ripon, K. G., P. C., G. C. S. I., G. I. E.

May it please Your Excellency.—As we, the Chairman and Members of the Municipal Corporation of Bombay, were among the first to offer you a welcome to these shores, so now, on your departure from India, we are the last to bid you farewell.

When your lordship was called to the exalted post of Viceroy of this great country, you had had the advantage of thirty years' experience of the public service in England, and, as a servant of the Crown, occupied positions of the highest trust, notably as Under-Secretary of State for India. You came, therefore, peculiarly qualified to be the ruler of the many and varied races of people owing allegiance to the Queen and Empress, but at the outset you said that, in place of making promises or indicating any particular programme of policy, you would prefer the public judgment of your rule and conduct to be suspended until you could be judged by your actions.

3. At the period of your lordship's assuming charge of the Government, a disastrous war on the north-west frontier was still going on, but as soon as your administration was relieved from the anxieties on that account which had beset your predecessor in the Viceroyalty, your best energies were devoted to the internal development of the country, its trade and agriculture, and the many branches of industry that so much require encouragement and expansion. The State has been relieved from the severe financial embarrassment under which it laboured in 1880, and that without resort to the additional taxation; and we venture to record the opinion, that in no way can your successors more truly benefit the millions of India, than in steadily following out the enlightened, and, if we may use the term, sympathetic, fiscal and industrial policy of your Government. So, too, in the matter of financial decentralisation applied to local self-government, the principle thereof was formulated by the Government of the Earl of Mayo many years ago, it was not until your Lordship's time that any comprehensive scheme was adopted for giving full effect to that most desirable measure. It is to be regretted that you will not be with us to watch the gradual expansion of the system, but there can be no doubt of its success, so long as it is watched fairly on the broad and liberal principles now laid down for it.

4. It is not our intention to enter on a recital of the many important measures carried out under your administration, or to refer to the various enactments which have been brought into force with a view to the general welfare of the land, but we desire especially to note the blessing conferred on the poor by the reduction in the salt duty, and the advantage derived by the mercantile and trading communities from the extension of railway, Postal and Telegraphic communication throughout the length and breadth of the Empire.

5. We esteem it a specially happy circumstance that we should thus be able to avail ourselves of this, the last occasion of your Lordship's presence among us, to ask you to lay the foundation-stone of our new municipal buildings, as throughout the term of your lordship's Government you have envinced a marked and constant interest in the progress and extension of those municipal institutions which, so long valued in England, were, as we are proud to believe, first introduced in India in this city, where they have been attended with a well-recognized measure of success.

6. In now bidding adieu to Your Lordship, and expressing the earnest hope that life may long be spared to you, we feel assured that you will carry home with you the affectionate regard of the people of India for the unwearying and unselfish efforts you have made to promote their welfare and prosperity, and to develop the agricultural and industrial resources of their country.

The Common seal of the Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay affixed in the presence of—

PHEROZESHA M. MEHTA,
Chairman, Municipal Corporation of Bombay.
H. WYNFORD BARROW.
Clerk and Secretary.
RAGHUNATH N. KHOTE.
MUNCHERJEE NOWROJEE BANAJEE.
NANABHOY B. JEEJEEBHOY.
Three Members of the Town Council of the said City.

Mr. Mehta then said:—And now, my lord, I consider myself singularly fortunate that it falls to my enviable lot to request you, on behalf of this Corporation, to lay the foundation-stone of the Municipal Buildings and Hall which we are about to erect on this spot. My lord, we do not ask you to perform this ceremony for the purpose of securing the *éclat* of an imposing ceremonial. We ask you because in this city, which claims with pardonable pride to be the favoured abode of free municipal institutions, we hail you as the apostle who, with keen and marvellous appreciation, has done more than any other to extend and develope the true principles of local self-government. We ask you because it is the earnest desire of this Corporation—a desire in which every taxepayer and citizen of this city, from the highest to the lowest, eagerly and cordially joins—that we may thus secure the association of the name of a statesman who has "known the season when to take occasion by the hand," and has assiduously and carefully planted where your illustrious predecessor, the Earl of Mayo, had prepared the soil, and dug and delved, and where your eminent successor has promised, to use his own picturesque language, to watch and water, to prune and train. And lastly, my lord, we ask you because, as we will frankly admit, we have desired to retain for our hall some connexion, however slight and remote, with the enduring fame which will occupy one of the most glorious pages in the history of British rule in India, nay, in the history of the world. My lord, we are deeply sensible of the honour you have done us in acceding to our wishes, and I now beg you to proceed to perform the ceremony. In asking you to perform this ceremony, I have no doubt that this city gives a practical pledge that the building raised on this fair spot will be one worthy of this great city and the affection it bears to you.

The Chairman having presented the address in the casket, invited His Excellency to perform the foundation-stone ceremony. The Municipal Commissioner presented him with a handsome trowel, mallet, and spirit level; and the Executive Engineer placed in position the vessel containing coins furnished by Mr. Barrow, the Clerk to the Corporation. The stone was then lowered, and declared to be well and truly laid. Photographs of the scene were taken from five different positions, and the conclusion of the ceremony was marked by the band playing a suitable overture.

Lord Ripon having returned to the dais made the following reply to the address:—

Your Excellency, Mr. Mehta, and the members of the Corporation of Bombay—I can assure you, gentlemen of the Bombay Corporation, that I have received with great gratification the address which you have presented to me upon this interesting occasion, and that I rejoice to have taken a part in the ceremony of to-day, and to have borne my share in laying the first stone of the new Municipal Buildings of this great and important city. In all countries in which municipal institutions have flourished, as in Italy and in Flanders in the middle ages, municipal buildings have invariably formed one of the most important architectural features of the cities in which they have been erected. And so it ought to be here in India, where I anticipate for municipal institutions a great and brilliant future. It is right that here the importance of those institutions should be marked by the character of the buildings which are devoted to their objects. And certainly if that ought to be the case in other parts of India, more especially should it be here in Bombay—in this city so rich in beautiful specimens of architecture. I am very glad indeed, therefore, to have had an opportunity at your request of taking a part in to-day's ceremony. Gentlemen, as you have reminded me in your address, the Corporation of Bombay was the first public body which welcomed me upon my arrival in India in the year 1880. I well remember that occasion, and I recollect how much I was struck by the address which I then received, and by the mien and bearing of those who presented it to me. Gentlemen, I was thereby led to make early inquiries into the constitution of your Corporation and the character of the work in which you were engaged. These inquiries soon convinced me that, at all events under favourable circumstances, the people of this country were well able to conduct the management of their own local affairs with credit to those who manage them and with advantage to their fellow-citizens. From that conviction arose in my mind the first conception of that policy for the farther development and extension of self-government which I, with the assistance of my colleagues, have since pursued. And I might say of you without any invidious comparison with other cities, that, so far as I am concerned in this matter, you have been for me, according to the motto of your city, *Primus in Indis*. (Cheers.) What I had seen and heard in Bombay led me to call for further information as to the extent and the working of municipal institutions throughout the country generally, and especially of those institutions which had in them the elective element. I soon discovered that there was in regard to the spread of the powers and the constitution of institutions of that kind in this country great diversities and anomalies which appeared to me to be somewhat singular. I found, for instance, in the great Presidency of Bombay that outside this city no elective municipality at that time existed at all. I found that in Bengal outside Calcutta there were only three such municipalities, while in the North-West Provinces and Oude alone out of the 107 municipalities 72 enjoyed in a measure the elective franchise, and in the Central Provinces, not generally supposed to be a very advanced portion of the country, 60 municipalities out of 61 were endowed with the right of election. Throughout India the law recognised the spread of the elective system, and it had clearly been, as it seemed to me, the object and intention of the Legislature that that system should be gradually but steadily extended. But, as I have said, this practical application was most unequal, not indeed to say capricious. Well, gentlemen, while I was considering the results of the information which had been laid before me upon this subject, the time came round when the Government of India had to renew to the various provincial Governments those quinqennial contracts which were instituted by the late Lord Mayo. When we considered what steps we should take in connexion with the renewal of those contracts, it seemed to us that the time had certainly come when a further step in the direction of decentralization might be taken—a step contemplated and desired by Lord Mayo himself—and when that decentralization which had been established between the Government of India and the local Governments subject to it might be carried down from those local Governments to various local bodies which existed throughout their jurisdiction. We determined to take that step, and to apply that principle of decentralization yet further throughout the country, in order that we might secure in the management of local affairs the co-operation of the best, the most intelligent, and the most trusted men of the country. (Cheers.) It was with this view, gentlemen, that the Resolution of the Government of the 18th May, 1882, was issued. It is almost superfluous at this time of day, and after the discussions which have taken place, that I should remind you that we never dreamt of applying the full principles of that Resolution to every part of this great peninsula. We knew well enough that what might be, and would be, in our belief very suitable to the enlightened portions of the Presidency of Bombay or of the provinces of Bengal, or the Presidency of Madras, might not be equally suitable, and would notbe equally suitable tomany less advanced portions of the country. We never thought of introducing any preconceived system of our own, devised in our own brains or copied from European examples; we never proposed a uniform, still less a very low, franchise. On the contrary, what we desired and sought for was variety in the application of our principles to the careful application of the system with due regard to the peculiar circumstances of each province and each locality. We desired to leave as much as possible, and we have everywhere left, the application of those principles to the local Governments; and I am glad to say that with their co-operation the results already attained have been marked and important. Here, in Bombay, you of the Bombay Corporation have at the present moment 24 sister elective municipalities, where you had none in 1880; and you will ere long have a great many more. In Bengal, where, as I said, four years ago there were three elective municipalities, there are now 170; in the Punjab, where there were three again in 1880, there are now 122; and in the North-West Provinces and Oude, advanced though they were at that time in this respect, 72 elective municipalities have grown to 97; while the organization of local boards is proceeding throughout the country,and proceeding, I have every reason to believe, in a very satisfactory manner in the Presidency. As I had occasion to mention yesterday, which I have the highest official authority for stating, the results of those elections which have been already realised are of a very satisfactory character. (Cheers.) Such, gentlemen, is the portion of success which our policy in this respect has already attained, and we know that before many months are over the measures which have been passed and which have now become law in all parts of the country will receive yet fuller application, and be brought into more complete operation. It remains therefore, gentlemen, for these local bodies themselves to justify the policy which has called them into existence. The Government has shown the confidence which they repose in the people of this country, their readiness to entrust to them a larger share in the administration of their local affairs, and their design to train them more and more for the discharge of public duties. It is for you to say that in these endeavours we have been right. I know, gentlemen, that there are those who speak of this policy of developing local self-government in India as premature. Now, a long experience of public life has taught me that when the opponents of any change do not know of arguments enough to resist any proposed measure of progress, they are apt to say that it is premature. (Laughter and cheers.) And when that argument is brought forward my experience has taught me that the proposed measure has actually reached its last stage—(renewed cheers)—and that the matter is *sovitur ambulando*. You have only got to take a step farther than the step which is called premature to prove by its success that the charge is wholly unfounded. I feel confident that it will be in the sense of the deputation acknowledged under the wise and sympathetic guidance of your present Viceroy. (Cheers.) The foundation which has been laid is solid; it will be for the people themselves to erect upon that foundation not merely the edifice made with hands such as that of which we have laid the first stone to-day, but a noble superstructure of good work done, of education extended, of sanitation advanced, of communications improved, of sickness alleviated, which will form a monument more enduring than marble for those who have laboured together for the public good. Gentlemen, it only remains for me to bid you heartily farewell. My thoughts from my English home will often turn to India, and it will ever be my most earnest prayer that it may please that God who rules beneficently over men of all nations and all races to shower down upon you. his choicest blessings. (Loud cheers.)

The Excellency the Governor then addressed his lordship in these terms:—

I am requested by the Chairman of the Corporation to tender you their heartfelt thanks for the service you have done them in laying the foundation-stone of their new Municipal Hall. It might have been more natural that one of themselves should have performed this pleasing duty. But I could not have excused myself without having appeared insensible to the compliment which I feel sure they intended to pay me, and for which I am very grateful. (Hear, hear.) No one holding my office could fail to be proud of the connexion of the Government with the great city of Bombay; and I can assure you that I have myself taken a great pride and interest in that connexion. On my arrival here, I was greatly struck with the extraordinary progress which the city has made since my first visit here as a traveller; and during the term of my office I have been able to see substantial progress and the promise of great development in the future. (Hear, hear). My lord, I thank you greatly, on behalf of the Corporation, for the service you have done. It is no small matter that on the eve of your departure from India you should have commenced the erection of a municipal mansion suitable to the progress of the city; and, my lord, on these stately walls soon to rise there will be placed this record—that the first stone was laid by a Viceroy who will carry with him to his native land the appreciation of many millions of his earnest desire for their increased welfare. (Loud applause.) I therefore, my lord, tender you again our heartfelt thanks. (Applause.)

The Commissioner then introduced the members of the Corporation to Lord Ripon, who shook hands with every one of them. After having had some conversation with Mr. Mehta, the Hon. Rao Saheb Mandlik, and the Hon. F. Forbes Adam, who was introduced by the Governor, His Excellency left the place for the St. Xavier's College. Mr. Mehta invited the assembly to give three cheers for the Marquis, and three more for the Marchioness of Ripon, which were very cordially given.

ST. XAVIER'S COLLEGE.

The gathering of past and present students whom the Marquis of Ripon visited at St. Xavier's College immediately after the ceremony on the Esplanade was less pretentious in its character than the other assemblies attended by his lordship during his farewell visit, but it was none the less deeply interesting. The precincts of the college were thronged, and in the hall where the past and present students were to present their address, standing room was not to be had, and admittance had to be refused to hundreds. Lord Ripon arrived in company with Monsignor Agliardi, Bishop Meurin, Mr. H. W. Primrose, Captain Rochfort (his aide-de-camp), and Captain Dean (Military Secretary to the Governor), taking his seat on the platform garlanded as he was. Among the many gentlemen around him were Surgeon-Major Anderson, the Rev. Father Kerr, Mr. T. B. Kirkham, Mr. Grattan Geary, Dr. Peterson, Dr. Gomes, Messrs. W. Moylan, Chubildas Lulloobhai, K. R. Cama, Manockjee Cursetjee, Surwanji Maneckji Patel, D'Aguiar, and the heads of the college; whilst his lordship faced a host of more or less youthful faces. At the further end of the hall the college band opened the proceedings with a smartly played selection, and the Rector of the college (the Rev. Julius Mayer S.J.) then expressed the thanks of the assembly to Lord Ripon for the honour and the pleasure his lordship had afforded them by his visit. He concluded by introducing, as one of their most distinguished students. Mr. H. F. Shannon, who read the following address:—

To His Excellency the Most Honourable the Marquis of Ripon, K.G., G.C.B., G.M.S.I., P.C., D.C.L.

May it please Your Excellency,—We, the students past and present of St. Xavier's College, filled with a deep sense of the honour conferred upon us in being permitted thus publicly to bid you farewell, venture to approach your Excellency in order to express not only our sincere regret for your coming departure from our shores, but also our gratitude for the many benefits which your rule has conferred upon India at large and upon the cause of education in particular. Our appreciation of the honour now accorded us is enhanced by the recollection that the college which is the last to wish you God-speed on the eve of your departure was also the first among Indian colleges to be allowed the privilege of welcoming your lordship within its halls on the occasion of your coming out to assume the Government of this great dependency of the British Crown.

As members of this educational establishment, it is a pleasure and a glory to us to have witnessed the numerous demonstrations of public esteem and gratitude which have signalised the close of your Excellency's rule, far beyond anything that has been recorded in the history of the most illustrious of your predecessors. My lord, we beg leave to add our humble voice to the sound of applause which has gone forth from India's millions, for we share their admiration for the integrity of character and unswerving devotion to duty which have ever marked your lordship's career, both before and since your lordship's elevation to the exalted position which you now quit amid the unfelgned regrets of a whole empire.

As students it behoves us to dwell with special emphasis on the distinguished services your lordship has rendered to a cause that most intimately concerns us and future generations of scholars—the impetus your Excellency has given to the educational movement throughout India, and the deep and active interest you have never failed to take in the moral and intellectual training of the young. And the most conspicuous proof of the beneficial influence your lordship has exerted in that direction is afforded not merely by the official acts, such as the appointment of the Education Commission, whereby you have endeavoured to further that good cause, but also by the effect which your zeal for the progress of education has produced upon the people of this country. We are now in the midst of a movement the effects of which will continue and develop long after you have left these shores behind you; schools and colleges are springing up on every side, and our University already finds itself embarrassed by the increasing numbers that seek admission to its annual examinations. Princes, chiefs, and peoples, fired with a noble enthusiasm that has guided their endeavours to raise a fitting monument to your honour, are about to establish the Ripon Technical School, which will be alike a graceful and welcome tribute to your memory, and a striking proof of the spirit which the people of India have caught from your lordship's example.

It affords us the greatest happiness to be able to congratulate your lord

mart, and of the high places in the Government. But it is essential to such a policy that those who receive the education given here and in the other great educational institutions of the country should use that education for high and noble ends; that they should use it, as I have said, to elevate and to strengthen their character. It was a remark of a German writer that the future of every country depends greatly upon the character of the young men under five-and-twenty. It was a true and a sound remark; and the future of India very much depends upon these young men whom I see around me, who have been brought up in this college, who have passed their university career and who are about to enter upon the business of life. It rests very much with you to say whether the bright hopes which some believe are dawning upon India are to be realised or not, whether they are to be doomed to disappointment through your fault and your failure. Aim high, then, my young friends. Remember the great responsibilities which rest upon you for the advantages which you have received, and remember how much of India's future is in your hands. (Cheers.) You who are the inheritors of an ancient civilization and an ancient literature which flourished when European countries were the abode of barbarism, you who can trace back your intellectual history to the ages of the past, you owe to that history a great and continuous duty. But there is something higher yet even than patriotism itself, you owe a great duty to a higher power than India. It is God who has given you the faculties that are trained here: it is God that has given you the powers that are being developed in this college, and He has entrusted them to you that you may use them for those ends for which He has given them, for His greater honour and for the benefit of mankind. (Cheers.)

A few minutes later Lord Ripon left the college, being followed into the court by hundreds, who cheered again and again until the carriage drove away. The fine windows of the college were encircled with lights, and the courts were brilliantly illuminated.

THE ILLUMINATIONS.

THE illumination of the streets yesterday evening, especially in the Kalbadavie-road, was again on a magnificent scale. The greater part of the lighting apparatus was obtained from what had been used the evening previous in illuminating the Fort. All that native ingenuity could suggest was done. The sides of the roads and the houses were adorned with oil *butties* systematically arranged. Chandeliers and Chinese lanterns were suspended over the streets in various parts and on the strings to which flags were appended. These, when lighted, set off in a very striking manner the brilliant colours of the flags. In Kalbadevie the occupants of each house vied with the neighbours in producing a striking display. This was not so obsevable as one proceeded towards Parel, for the Bhend-bazaar was in comparative darkness, attempts at illumination being only made here and there. As Lord Ripon passed through the streets, the crowds of natives cheered most lustily, and bands which had been placed in stands erected for the occasion near at hand burst into melody as the carriages rolled by. At Byculla the Fitzgerald Hotel was illuminated, and on the Parel-road towards Government House, the Elphinstone College was beautifully lighted, with red, white, and blue lanterns. On proceeding further the New Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Mill presented a very attractive appearance with lights and banners with mottoes. The Dinshaw Petit Mill was elaborately lighted with variegated lamps, and displayed mottoes, such "Thy name is cherished," "God Speed," &c. Next came the Essa Khaliffa Mill premises, which also made a good show of lights with the motto "India for Ripon." Opposite Khaliffa's Mill at the entrance to Lall Baugh lights were also lavishly displayed. On the Government House Gate road, which is the main entrance to Government House, Parel, the Morarjee Goculdas Mill premises were elaborately illuminated with lights, and there were many mottoes bearing inscriptions of loyalty and good-will. Then came an arch erected at the entrance to the Manockjee Dinshaw Petit Hospital for Animals, which was picked out with coloured lanterns and a fine display of lights. The residences of several Parsee gentlemen on this route were also illuminated.

EVENING PARTY AT MAZAGON CASTLE.

AN evening party to meet the Marquis and Marchioness of Ripon was given yesterday by the Hon. Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., C.S.I., at his residence, Mazagon Castle. Lord and Lady Ripon, accompanied by Sir James Fergusson, and members of their Excellencies' staff, driving from Government House by the Parel and Victoria roads, arrived at Mazagon Castle about half-past 10 o'clock, by which time the bungalow and its grounds had been brilliantly illuminated. Two large fountains in the front compound, encircled with beautiful parterres of plants in flower and foliage, played in the light shed upon them from every side. The reception rooms on the ground-floor and on the upper storey were lighted with many chandeliers, candelabra, and argand lamps of an elegant design. The passages, the staircase, and landings were covered with scarlet broadcloth, plants in pots being tastefully arranged in every available corner. Lord Ripon and party were received by Sir Jamsetjee at the main entrance of the mansion. In the library, which adjoins the lower reception-hall, Dowager Lady Jamsetjee and other ladies of the family, who had been in mourning on account of the death of Mr. Homejee Cursetjee Dady, were introduced to the Marquis and Marchioness and Sir James Fergusson. The party were then led upstairs into the large reception hall, in which and in the adjoining rooms a number of interesting heirlooms of the Baronet's family were arranged. Among them were a gold vase presented in 1841 to the first Baronet by Mr. William Jardine, of the firm of Jardine, Matheson and Co., of China, "as a token of esteem and to commemorate an uninterrupted friendship of more than thirty-six years." There was also a silver vase presented to the first Baronet in 1836 by Messrs. J. G. Remington, Denis Vitre, and Mansfield Forbes "as a memorial of their sincere friendship and esteem." At no great distance from them were displayed, in elegant gilded frames a certificate, dated 4th April, 1855, granting the Freedom of the City of London to the first Baronet, and another certificate, dated in 1878, granted to the deceased gentleman as a member of the Worshipful Company of Clock-makers of London. Life-size portraits in oil and colour of the Queen, the Prince and Princess of Wales, and of the first and second Parsee Baronets, claimed particular attention. There were also a smaller portrait of the Prince of Wales, presented by His Royal Highness to the second Baronet, and of Lord Lytton presented by his lordship to the same gentleman. On the wall facing the entrance into the hall were seen recently-executed portraits, in oil and colour, of the Queen-Empress, Mr. Gladstone, Lord Beaconsfield, Lord Ripon, Sir James Fergusson, of Lord Clare, Sir James Rivett-Carnac, and Sir Seymour Fitzgerald, former Governors of Bombay, and of Lord Frederick Fitzclarence, a former Commander-in-Chief of Bombay. A marble bust under a glass dome faithfully represented the features of the first Parsee Baronet. Other works of art were to be seen in the hall and the elegantly-decorated verandahs, among which may be mentioned a jewel-case containing facsimiles of the famous precious stones of the world likenesses of the family and a wardrobe, with the panels richly inlaid with enamel, which was originally made for King Louis XVI., and was purchased by the second Parsee Baronet during his visit to London. A large number of the *élite* of the city had been invited to meet the Marquis and Marchioness, among whom were observed:—His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief and Staff, Sir Lepel Griffin, His Highness the Holkar and his Dewan, Rao Bahadoor Nana Morojee. The Hon. J. B. Peile, C. S. I., the Hon. M. Melvill, Sir William Wedderburn, Sir Frank Souter, Kt., C. S. I., Brigadier General Edwardes, Sir Charles Sargent, Mr. Justice Bayley, Mr. Justice Kemball, Mr. Justice West, Mr. Justice Scott, Mr. Justice Pinhey, the Hon. Mr. Forbes Adam, the Hon. General Merrimas, C. S. I., the Hon. Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik, C. S. I., the Hon. K. T. Telang, C. I. E., the Hon. Budrooddin Tyabjee, the Hon. Mr. Keate, the Regent of Kolhapore, the Thakore of Limree, the Bishop of Bombay, Bishop Meurin, Dustoor Jamaspjee Menocherjee, Dustoor Peshootan Byramjee, Dustoor Hoshung Jamasp, the Turkish Consul-General, Mr. B. F. Farnham, Messrs. G. H. R. Hart, W. E. Hart, N. Spencer, Grattan Geary, Professor Wordsworth, Dr. Peterson, Messrs. T. B. Kirkham, W. M. Macaulay, C. P. Cooper, T. J. Bennet H. Curwen, S. Digby, P. Ryan, J. Duxbury, G. Cotton, H. Macmillan, Arthur Crawford, Newcome Fox, M. H. Starling, J. W. Orr, C. J. Stuart, E. C. K. Ollivant, H. W. Barrow, Dr. H. Cook, Dr. Blanc, Dr. Sidney Smith, Dr. Manser. Dr. Hojel, Dr. Waters, Dr. Roland Blaney, Colonel Nimmo, Captain Dean, Colonel Merriman, Major Portman, Captain Le Breton, Captain Hext, Colonel Merewether, Messrs. G. Ormiston, G. A. Kittredge, J. Nugent, James Jones, W. B. Mulock, J. Griffiths, F. W. Stevens, Walter Lang, F. D. Parker, A. W. Forde, D. Maclauchlan Slater, H. Curjel, W. A. Baker, R. H. Baker, Fraser Hore, J. Flynn, E. Vanderstraaten, J. Jefferson, R. Tyrrel Leith, F. A. Little, H. G. Gell, Messrs. Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, N. M. Petit, Framjee Nusserwanjee Patel, Cursetjee Furdoonjee Parakh, Dosabhoy Framjee, C.S.I., Nowrojee Furdoonjee, C.I.E., Raghunath N. Khote, C.I.E., P. M. Mehta, R. M. Sayani, Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Jamsetjee Cursetjee Jamsetjee, Jehangir B. Murzban, Khan Bahadoor M. C. Murzban, Khan Bahadoor Byramjee Dadabhoy, Khan Bahadoor C. J. Lalcaca, Messrs. B. N. Servai, B. M. Punthakee, C. N. Cama, K. R. Cama, K. N. Kabrajee, Eduljee R. Reporter, Ardasir F. Moos, N. R. Ranina, Nasserwanjee Byramjee, R. N. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, J. E. Kohiyar, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy, Tapidas Varjdas, Damodhurdas Tapidas, Damodhur Thakarsey Mooljee, Cursondas Vulbhdas, Yurjeevandas Madhowdass, C Tyabjee, K. C. Bedarkur, Gokuldas Jugmohundas, D. N. Wadia, P. N. Wadia Shapurjee Jeevajee, D. N. Dady, Dinshaw J. Parakh, Furdoonjee J. Parakh, Ruttonjee J. Parakh, Dadabhoy Nowrojee, Shantaram Narayal, H. M. Chichgar, Manecksha Jehangirsha, J. N. Tata, V. A. Modak, H. A. Hormarjee, Javerilal Umiashunker, M. N. Banajee, Dorabjee Pudumjee, Rao Saheb Gunputrao M. Pitale, Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee, Dr. Shantaram Vithal, Dr. G. Da Cunha, Dr. Da Gama, Messrs. K. N. Servai, Hormusjee Dadabhoy, Limjee N. Byramjee, F. R. Vicajee, P. M. Jeejeebhoy, Ruttonjee Bomonjee, &c.

About half an hour after the arrival Lord Ripon's party, an adjournment was made to the refreshment buffets, which were liberally furnished by Messrs. Green and Read in the large dining saloon adjoining the bungalow. The saloon was tastefully decorated, flower-pots being arranged in convenient places. His Excellency the Governor's band played in the compound in the vicinage of the refreshment saloon. The party left Mazagon Castle after midnight.

THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE DEPUTATION.

WE give below the address presented to Lord Ripon by the Chamber of Commerce on Thursday afternoon, and His Excellency's reply. The deputation, which was headed by the Hon. Mr. Forbes Adam, was composed of the following gentlemen:—Messrs. M. R. Wyer, G. A. Barnet., J. H. Slight, S. D. Sassoon, C. Lowell, A. Pallias, J. S. Symons, A. F. Beaufort, J. Thorburn, W. M. Macaulay, R. B. Sedgwick, Sorabjee Framjee Patel, Nanabhoy B. Jeejeebhoy, W. A. Baker, J. Heines, F. D. Parker, J. Janni, and F. Bozzoni.

The address, which was read by the Hon. Mr. Forbes Adam, was as follows:—

To the Most Honourable the Marquis of Ripon, K.G., P. C., G.C.B., ex-Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

May it please your Lordship,—Four years have passed since we, the members of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, heartily joined with other classes of the community in welcoming your lordship to Bombay.

On that occasion your lordship assured us that it would be to you a pleasure and duty to encourage, by every means in your power, the interests of commerce and industry.

We would take the opportunity of your lordship's approaching departure from India to show our grateful recognition of the energy, earnestness, and sincerity with which you have given effect to your promises.

When you assumed charge of the administration, the finances of the country were unsatisfactory and disordered. You leave them in a sound and healthy condition.

You have lowered the duty on salt and removed it on cotton goods, thereby conferring real benefit on the great masses of the people. You have improved postal and telegraphic communication, and encouraged local manufactures and private enterprise.

For these things we would thank your lordship.

But especially do we desire to place on record our appreciation of the efforts your lordship has made to give an impetus to the construction of railways. Believing, as we do, that in a vigorous extension of her railway system lies the surest road to the protection of India from the horrors of famine, to the full development of her natural resources, and to the wide and rapid improvement of the moral and material state of her people, your lordship's exertions in this direction command our warmest acknowledgment.

In taking leave of your lordship we would express the hope that you may find health and strength in the repose to which the long, arduous, and unceasing labours of the high office you have left establish so just a claim.

We wish you happiness and prosperity, and with the assurance of our respect, in the name and on behalf of the members of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, we have the honour to remain your lordship's faithful and obedient servants,

F. FORBES ADAMS, Chairman.
M. R. WYER, Deputy Chairman.

G. A. BARNETT,
J. H. SLIGHT,
A. PALLIS,
J. L. SYMONS,
A. F. BEAUFORT,
} Members of Committee.

Bombay, 18th December, 1884.

Lord Ripon in reply spoke as follows:—

Gentlemen, I am very much obliged to you for the address which you have presented to me. I assure you I have received it with the utmost satisfaction. It is a proof that I have not failed to redeem the promise which I made to you four years ago, as you have set out in your address. To me it has been a pleasure to encourage by every means in my power the interests of commerce and industry in this country. I have never forgotten the pledge which I gave in 1880, and it would be contrary to the whole tenour of my life if I had not desired to promote in every way the commerce and industry and manufactures of India; I have made the best efforts since the beginning of my term of office for that purpose, so far as lay within the functions of Government. It is, indeed, a satisfaction to me to learn from those who are so competent to form an opinion on such a question as you are that my administration has earned their approval, and to be assured by you that after four years-and-a-half of administration, I leave the finances of India in a sound and healthy condition. For that result I ought to take little credit to myself, because it is in the main due to the ability, the industry, and the financial knowledge of the two distinguished gentlemen who, during my term of office, have been at the head of the Financial Department of the Government of India—my friends Sir Evelyn Baring and Sir Auckland Colvin. You have touched with approval on one measure which my Government has taken, but which I am afraid has not been regarded with favour by the majority of the people of this country, European or native. You have spoken of the repeal of the cotton duties. Gentlemen, if I were at all ashamed of which I am not, of that measure, I might take refuge behind the fact, which I think is generally acknowledged, and which indeed is not denied by those who preceeded me in office, that the Government of Lord Lytton had left the cotton duties and the customs duties in a condition in which it was impossible that they could remain. It was necessary either to advance or to recede: things could not be left as they were; and it will, I imagine, be generally admitted that to go back was impossible. We had therefore little choice in the matter, and the course which we adopted was as necessary as I believe it to have been sound and wise. But I am not the least inclined to shelter myself behind the plea for necessity for the repeal of the Customs duties. It was in harmony with the principles which I have professed during my whole public career, and of which I have never entertained a shadow of doubt. If I had belonged to the party which upheld protection until it could be maintained no longer, and some members of which are even inclined to coquet with it still, it might have been said that in applying free trade principles to India I was looking only to win support from certain quarters in England. But such a charge cannot be made even with a shadow of justice against Sir E. Baring or myself, who have all our lives been earnest free-traders—certainly not against me who at the commencement of my Parliamentary career stood by the side of Mr. Cobden and Mr. Bright in their last great free-trade meeting held in Manchester. I believe that by the repeal of the Customs duties, we have conferred great benefits on the people of this country, which in due time they will learn to appreciate. The question is doubtless one upon which some may differ; some may agree with me, others may think that the course taken by the Government was wrong. But no one has a right to question the motives by which I have been actuated. I can truly say that my single desire has been to promote what I believe to be the good of the people of this country. You have alluded to a subject in which the Government have been greatly interested, the extension of railways in this country. This matter, at an early period of my administration, engaged my attention, and especially that point to which you have alluded, the powerful effect that railway extension will have in preventing famine. It is the most effectual agent which Government has for that purpose, and speaking for myself, that has been my firmest object, though I have not overlooked the importance of developing and promoting to the utmost the resources of this country. I have steadily laboured to procure the sanction of the Government at home to a bolder and more active policy in this matter. Thanks to the report and labours of the Committee of the House of Commons, that sanction has been, to a certain extent, accorded, and the work will now proceed as rapidly as may be consistent with financial circumstances. I must say, however, that I cordially agree with the view expressed by the Committee of the House of Commons, that it is not desirable to throw additional burdens of taxation on the people of this country in connection with railway extension. Gentlemen, I thank you sincerely for this address. I esteem it highly as a token of approval on the part of men most competent to form an opinion on the financial and economical policy which we have pursued. (Hear, hear.)

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN AND COMPANY, LD.

LATE ALCOCK, ASHDOWN AND COMPANY

ENGINEERS, BOILERMAKERS, SHIP & MILL-WRIGHTS, IRON-FOUNDERS, AND CONTRACTORS.

MANUFACTURERS of every description of Wrought and Cast Iron Work. Importers of all classes of Machinery. Sole Agents for the celebrated "Valvoline" Cylinder and Machine Oil. Plans and Estimates supplied on application.

WE have always ON SALE Fire Bricks and Clay, Patent Linen Belting and Fastener, Alimentative Compound, Seamless Flax Hose, Asbestos Packing, Millboard and Cement, Diamond and Silver Steel, Spring Steel, and Engineer's Requisites of all kinds.

WORKS AND OFFICES:—MAZAGON.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN AND HEPWORTH,
Secretaries and Managers.

'XMAS PRESENTS

TERMS CASH.

MESSRS. P. VUCCINO AND Co. have received a nice collection of ALBUMS, which they offer to the public at the undermentioned cheap rates.

1. Revolving Albums—Olive wood, air-tight, for holding 30 cartes, 6 Boudoirs, 6 promenades, and 28 cabinets—Rs. 80 each.
2. Small Revolving Albums—Olive wood, air-tight, for holding 34 cabinets—Rs. 28 each.
3. Patent Box Albums—Olive wood with passepartout for holding 48 cartes de visite—Rs. 22 each.
4. Table Stand Albums—In bronze for holding 24 cartes de visite—Rs. 6 each.
5. Large Blackwood Revolving Albums—With elegant table stand for holding 30 cartes, 6 Boudoirs, 6 promenades and 28 cabinets—Rs. 200.
6. Large Boid de chaine Revolving Album—With elegant table stand for holding 30 cartes 6 Boudoirs, 6 promenades and 28 cabinets—Rs. 250.

Office open from 8 a.m. to 6 p.m.

Studio for portraiture from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m.

AN UNPRECEDENTED OFFER.

10,000 CHRISTMAS CARDS

TO BE CLEARED AT

HALF PRICE! HALF PRICE!

COMMENCING THIS DAY

AT

THE CASH BAZAAR, LIMITED

CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

We wish it to be distinctly understood that our Cards are not commonly printed ones, but are "GEMS" selected from the Pattern Books of 50 of the leading Continental Publishers.

A Few Opinions of those who have seen our Stock:—

"What a Grand Selection."

"I really in my life *never* saw anything so pretty."

"Dear me! what a magnificent display of Christmas Cards."

"Did you *ever* see anything so Pretty?" Answer:—"I'm sure I never did, and what's more you couldn't buy these anywhere at the same Price."

EVERYBODY PLEASED WITH OUR CARDS.

CHRISTMAS

COSAQUES, CRACKERS OR BONBONS.

From 12 Annas per box of one dozen.

PRICE LIST! PRICE LIST!

OUR REVISED PRICE LIST

SENT POST FREE ON APPLICATION.

WM. SILLITOE, Secretary and Manager.

THE CASH BAZAAR, LIMITED.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

JOHN MORGAN & Co.,

ARMY TAILORS,

5, ALBEMARLE STREET, PICCADILLY, LONDON, W.

Regret to find that many of their Customers have been caused much annoyance and disappointment by circulars from firms of almost similar name leading them to suppose that they had removed their business.

It is therefore necessary to protect themselves, and due to their very large and much valued connection amongst Officers and Gentlemen of the Indian Services, that they should state that they still carry on their business at their old and only address,

No. 5, ALBEMARLE STREET, PICCADILLY, LONDON, W.,

where the measures and patterns of their customers are all registered—

JOHN MORGAN & Co.

BARTON & CO., LIMITED,

HAVE the pleasure to announce the arrival of NEW GOODS from the First Houses in Europe, and to which they respectfully invite attention.

XMAS AND NEW YEAR GREETINGS.

In the Latest and Choicest Designs.
From 1 Anna to 5 Rupees each.

SILVER AND GOLD JEWELLERY.

Badminton, Croquet and Lawn-Tennis sets, in cases complete.
Photo Frames, Albums, Ladies' Companions, Hand Bags, Dressing Cases, Jewel and Work Boxes, etc., etc.

TOYS! TOYS! TOYS!

In every variety. Large Stock for Selection.
Special Discount for Schools.
Electro and Silver-Plated Ware,
In the Latest Styles and well suited for Presentation.
Conjuring Tricks, new and Amusing, in great variety.
Crystallized Apricots, Angelica, Cherries, Greengages,
Mirabells, Strawberries, etc., etc.
Xmas Tree Ornaments in great variety.
Father Xmas in all sizes.
Bon-bons, Crackers, Sweets, Holly, Mistletoe, and Father Xmas Circles and Wreaths.
Champagnes, Hocks, Clarets, Burgundies, Beers, Liqueurs, Brandies, Whiskies, Ports, Sherries, etc.
Musical Boxes, Fiddles, Decanters, Ink Bottles, and Fruit Stands.
Violins in Cases and all Accessories.
Ladies' and Gent's Silk Umbrellas.
Lubin's, Crown's, Lundborg's, Atkinson's, etc.,
Most Popular Perfumes for the Pocket Handkerchief.
Letts's Diaries, Letts's Diaries, Letts's Diaries, for 1885,
In all Sizes and Styles, at English Prices.
Boxing Gloves, Fencing Sticks, and Cricketing Kit.
Writing Desks, Stationery Cabinets and Household Tidys.

PRICE LIST FREE ON APPLICATION.

BARTON & CO., LIMITED,

WINE AND GENERAL MERCHANTS,
CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

GLENLIVET WHISKY.

REGISTERED TRADE MARK—

"GLENLIVET,"

GEORGE and JOHN GORDON SMITH, of THE GLENLIVET DISTILLERY, beg to intimate that "GLENLIVET" is a district which belongs exclusively to His Grace the Duke of Richmond and Gordon, and that their Distillery was the *first* and is now the *only* licensed Destillery in Glenlivet, and they respectfully caution the trade and the public against parties offering other whiskies as "GLENLIVET."

"ANDREW USHER & CO.'S OLD VATTED GLENLIVET WHISKY.

(The Registered Trade Mark of Messrs. Andrew Usher & Co., Edinburgh), obtained a GOLD MEDAL and FIRST CLASS CERTIFICATE at the CALCUTTA EXHIBITION. It is a blend of the above and ther Whiskies.

AGENTS IN BOMBAY,

CUTLER PALMER & CO.

A COMPLETE MEDICINE CHEST.

TO FAMILIES AND UP-COUNTRY RESIDENTS.

DR. JAYNE'S

HOUSEHOLD MEDICINES
ARE STRONGLY RECOMMENDED.

THEY HAVE BEEN TRIED FOR UPWARDS OF 40 YEARS, AND FOUND SAFE, SIMPLE, AND EFFECTIVE.

JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT

Will give relief from Cough, Cold, Asthma, Consumption, Bronchitis and Weak Chest.

JAYNE'S TONIC VERMIFUGE

Is exceedingly beneficial in Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, Ague in Children, Debility, and Sick Headache.

JAYNE'S SPECIFIC FOR TAPE-WORM

Destroys this troublesome animal.

JAYNE'S CARMINATIVE BALSAM

Is a pleasant, safe, and certain remedy for Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Asiatic Cholera, Cholera Morbus Colic, Griping Pains, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, want of Appetite, and inability to Sleep.

JAYNE'S ALTERNATIVE

Is highly efficient in curing Swellings, Ulcers, Cancerous and other Tumours, Goitre Bronchocele, Enlargement of Liver, Spleens, Kidneys, &c.

JAYNE'S AGUE MIXTURE

Never fails to cure speedily ordinary Fevers and Ague.

JAYNE'S LINIMENT OR COUNTRY-IRRITANT

Is an external application for Sprains, Bruises, Sour Throat, Quinsy, Pains and Soreness in the Chest, Rheumatic Pains, Paralysis, Pains and Stiffness of Joints, Rheumatism, Gout, &c.

JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS

Are sovereign remedy for Liver Complaints, Jaundice, affections of the Bladder and Kidney Erysipelas, Impurity of the Blood, and Costiveness. They give tone to the stomach.

JAYNE'S HAIR TONIC

Preserves and beautifies the Hair. It assists growth and accelerates restoration of the Hair.

The above preparations are sold everywhere. Order them from your Chemists or Druggists. or further particulars, Testimonials, &c., see Dr. JAYNE'S Medical Almanac and Guide to Health distributed free.

☞ Sole wholesale Agents, Messrs. WARDEN & Co., Medows-street, Fort, Bombay.

BANKS

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.
SUBSCRIBER and PAID-UP CAPITAL..... £3,200,000
RESERVE FUND £800,000

LONDON BANKERS
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.
LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted some through the Bank.

CHARLES LOWELL, Manager.
1, Rampart Row, W.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE-STREET, LONDON.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.
RESERVE FUND—£250,000.

INTEREST ALLOWED,
On CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances.
On FIXED DEPOSITS for
12 months at 5 per cent. per annum.
6 do. 4 do. do.

All letters should be addressed, and remittances mad payable, to THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

JAMES WALLACE,
Agent.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the Clubs and Messes obtain their supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound Wines at a moderate cost.

For List of Prices apply to
THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER,
13, Forbes Street, Fort.

THE following consignment is just landed from the s.s. "Nubia," shipped by the celebrated firm, Messrs. WHEELER & Co., of Belfast:—

Guinness's Stout,	Quarts	per dozen Rs.	5	6
Do.	Pints	,, ,,	3	7
Bass' Ale	Quarts	,, ,,	5	6
Do.	Pints	,, ,,	3	7
Ginger Ale		,, ,,	2	8
Champagne Cider		,, ,,	5	0
Phosphozone		,, ,,	5	0
Raspberry Vinegar Cordial		,, ,,	11	0
Cinnamon Cordial		,, ,,	11	0
Lime Juice Syrup		,, ,,	11	0
Lager Beer, reputed	Quarts	,, ,,	4	12
Do.	Pints	,, ,,	2	10

All in splendid condition. Apply at Godown No. 12, Homejee-street, Elphinstone Circle, next door to Rubattino Company's Godown, for not less than one Case of any of the above.

MAP OF CHINA

AND

SEAT OF WAR IN THE FAR EAST.

Size, 36 inches × 30 inches.

Mounted on Cloth and Rollers.

COLOURED.

Price, Re. 1; postage, one anna.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office,

Rampart Row.

MADRAS RAILWAY CO.
TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF TEAK TIMBER
ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT.

THE Agent and Manager of the Madras Railway Company is prepared to receive sealed tenders for the supply of 500 tons of Moulmein Teak Timber in Dub Logs not less than one ton each. The Timber should be sound, free from knots, holes, and cracks. The measurement of the Timber will be by what is usually called girth measurement.

The whole of the timber to be delivered in the Company's Engineering Workshop Yard at Royapuram, on or before the 30th of June, 1885.

The tenders must be endorsed "Tender for Teak Logs," and must be sent to the Agent and Manager's Office, not later than by noon on SATURDAY, the 17th of January, 1885.

The party or parties whose tender is accepted will be required to sign an agreement paying the cost of the stamp thereon, and to lodge with the Agent and Manager, Government Paper, to the amount of Rs. 2,500 as security for the due fulfilment of the contract, and each tender must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 250, which will be forfeited to the Company in case of any default on the part of the tenderer or tenderers.

The Agent and Manager reserves to himself the right of rejecting any tender without assigning any reason.

TENDERS FOR TEAK TIMBER.
LOCOMOTIVE DEPARTMENT.

The Agent and Manager of the Madras Railway Company is prepared to receive sealed Tenders for the supply of 1,000 tons of Moulmein Teak Timber to be delivered at the Perambore Workshops in accordance with the terms of the specification, copies of which may be obtained upon application to the undersigned.

The Tenders must be endorsed "Tender for the Supply of Teak Timber," and must be sent to the Agent and Manager's Office not later than by noon of SATURDAY the 17th of January, 1885.

The party or parties whose tender is accepted will be required to sign an agreement paying the cost of the stamp thereon, and to lodge with the Agent and Manager Government Paper to the amount of Rs. 5,000 as security for the due fulfilment of the contract, and each Tender must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 250, which will be forfeited to the Company in case of any default on the part of the Tenderer or Tenderers.

Delivery is to commence as soon as possible after the agreement has been signed, and is to be continued at the rate of at least 300 (two hundred) tons a month until the completion of the Contract.

The Agent and Manager reserves to himself the right of rejecting any Tender without assigning any reason.

ARTHUR M. SAUNDERS,
Agent and Manager.

Madras Railway, Agent and Manager's Office, Royapuram Terminus, Madras, 20th November, 1884.

INSURANCES.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouses, Shops, Dwelling-Houses and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the current rates.

CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.

PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.

"LION" FIRE INSURANCE CO., Ld.

CAPITAL £1,000,000.

WE have been APPOINTED AGENTS of the above Company, and are prepared to take FIRE RISKS on every description of insurable property in Bombay and the Mofussil on the most liberal terms.

F. FISCHER & CO.

FIRE AND LIFE.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

TOTAL INVESTED FUNDS. £6,673,204
INCOME FOR 1883..... £1,778,419
INCREASE IN 1883, £100,670.

Life Bonus 35s. per cent. for quinquennium ending 1883.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to £4,842,054 14s. 3d. STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on liberal and favourable terms. COALS on the DUNDEE and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premiums for 1882.....£300,600
" 1883.....£344,2

LIFE BRANCH.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods on adult, and children on very favourable terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 75 per cent.

ENDOWMENT TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £3,878,159

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1867	£1,406,581 17 2	1877	£3,758,042 19
1872	£2,318,21 14 5	1882	£4,842,064 14

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents Royal Insurance Company.
6, Hummum treet.

ADVANTAGES OF ASSURING WITH THE ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE.

All that Experience has proved Practicable and Prudent in the Modern System of Life Assurance can be obtained with perfect safety,

COMBINED with the following
FIVE NEW AND IMPORTANT FEATURES,
Not granted by any other Company whatever:—

1. Policy-holders can Vote at Meetings.
2. Amalgamations *impossible*.
3. Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.
4. Native Lives assured at European Rates.
5. Premiums reduced to English Rates from date of leaving any Port in India Ceylon or China.

NEW BUSINESS DURING 1883:
1,670 PROPOSALS for.....Rs. 53,72,450.

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR ASSURANCE OF Rs. 1,000 DUNER NEW SYSTEM.

Age.	30	35	40	
Premium ...	Rs a. p. 21 5 4	Rs. a. p. 24 8 8	Rs. a. p. 28 10 0	Rs. a. p. 33 14 8

Lower Safe Rates than any other Office.

6. Company young, and therefore free from Old Liabilities; and Conditions liberalised
7. Premiums can be paid Yearly, Half-Yearly, Quarterly, Monthly, or for a Limited Number of Years.
8. CLAIMS PAID ONE MONTH AFTER PROOF OF DEATH.
9. Liberal Surrender Value of 35 per cent.
10. Policies in the Form of Promissory Notes.
11. Entire Direction in India.
12. The Most Economical Management.
13. Monthly Audit by two Members.
14. Lapsed Policies Revived without Fine.
15. Policy-holders can appoint their own Trustees, Auditors, or Consulting Actuary.
16. Medical Examinations arranged anywhere to suit Assurers.
17. No Restriction on Travel.
18. Suicide does not cause a Forfeiture of Policies after they are One Year in force.
19. Policies in favour of Wife or Children are by law protected from Demands of Creditors.
20. 80 per cent. of Premia invested in Trust for Policy-holders with the Official Trustee of Bombay.

'THE ORIENTAL,' BY ITS CAREFUL AND EQUITABLE MANAGEMENT, IS RAPIDLY GAINING THE CONFIDENCE OF THE NATIVE COMMUNITY."

Intending Assurers or Investors—Native or European—are invited to compare the Rates and Conditions of the "Oriental" with those of any other Company.

Detailed Prospectuses, Proposal, and Agency Forms, Reports and Full Particulars on application to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER F.I.A.
Manager and Actuary.

HEAD OFFICE, 9 Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY,
Or any of the Agents in India.

SCHWEITZER'S COCOATINA.

Anti-Dyspeptic Cocoa or Chocolate Powder.

GUARANTEED PURE SOLUBLE COCOA OF THE FINEST QUALITY, WITHOUT SUGAR OR ADMIXTURE.

COCOATINA is the best Cocoa for INDIA and the COLONIES, *keeping for years in all climates*, being in a concentrated form. Made instantaneously with boiling water, and palatable without milk.

The FACULTY pronounce it the "most nutritious, perfectly digestible beverage for *Breakfast, Luncheon*, or *Supper*;" and invaluable for Invalids and Young Children. Being absolutely "all Cocoa," with the excess of fat extracted, is four times the strength of preparations thickened yet weakened with arrowroot, starch, &c., and in reality cheaper than such mixtures, a teaspoonful to a breakfast cup costing less than one halfpenny.

Celebrated for remarkable Sustaining Properties. Specially adapted for Early Breakfasts.

Adopted as a Medical Comfort in the Royal Navy.

Retailed by Chemists, Grocers, &c., in Air-tight Tins, at 1s. 6d., 3s., 5s. 6d., &c.

WHOLESALE BY THE SOLE PROPRIETORS,

H. SCHWEITZER & Co., 10, Adam Street, Strand, London, W.C.

AND ALL WHOLESALE HOUSES.

BENEDICTINE, BENEDICTINE

From the Abbey of Fécamp, France.

THE BEST LIQUEUR,

ANTI-CHOLERAIC, ANTI-DYSPEPTIC.

SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,

OLD CLUB HOUSE,

RAMPART ROW,

BOMBAY.

Price Rs. 72 per Case.

GENT'S SOLAR HELMETS.

ASQUITH AND LORD have received the following Shapes in

ELWOOD'S PATENT VENTILATED HELMETS.

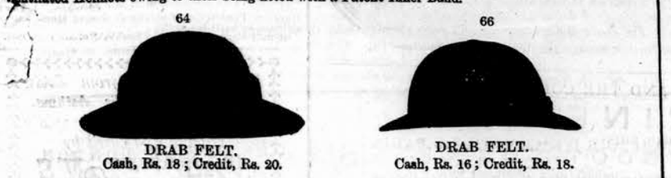
We keep only one quality, i.e., the best, and they never fail to give satisfaction :—

63 — DRAB FELT. Cash, Rs. 18; Credit, Rs. 20.

63A — DRAB FELT.

65 — DRAB FELT. Cash, Rs. 18; Credit, Rs. 20

63A—Inside view showing the Patent Ventilated Air Space in 63, 64, 65, 66; they are Perfect Protection, being Double Hats throughout, and are much more comfortable than the ordinary Ventilated Helmets owing to their being fitted with a Patent Inner Band.



64 — DRAB FELT. Cash, Rs. 18; Credit, Rs. 20.

66 — DRAB FELT. Cash, Rs. 16; Credit, Rs. 18.

62, 69, 68 — ANDRE'S SINGLE TERAI.

THE REGULATION.

	Rs. a.		Rs.
Drab Felt.....Cash	12 8 ...	Credit	14
White Drill on Felt ..... „	14 8 ...	„	16
White Drill on Cork & Felt „	16 0 ...	„	18
White Doeskin on Cork & Felt „	22 0 ...	„	25

THE SHIKAR.

	Rs. a.		Rs
Drab Felt.....Cash	13 8 ...	Credit	15
White Drill on Felt ..... „	14 8 ...	„	16
White Drill on Cork & Felt „	16 0 ...	„	18
Tan Flax on Cork and Felt „	15 0 ...	„	17

ANDRE'S TERAIS.

Ladies' Drab Double Terais	...Cash Rs. 18-0	Credit Rs.	20
Gent's do. do.	... „ „ 18-0	„ „	20
Gent's Drab Single Terais, as Block 69	... „ „ 10-8	„ „	12

The Double Terai is connected by the New Patent Ventilator, and can be worn as either a Single or Double Hat.

N.B.—The above are Catalogue Numbers; in ordering, please specify, and give measurement round head or size of Hat worn.

VALUE PAYABLE POST.

On all orders exceeding Rs. 20 we allow 10 per Cent. Discount off our Cash Rates as well as Free Carriage and Packing.

ASQUITH AND LORD,

SHIRT MAKERS, HOSIERS, AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS,

BOMBAY.

TWENTY-THREE GOLD & PRIZE MEDALS AWARDED FOR SPECIAL EXCELLENCE

To **CANTRELL & COCHRANE'S**

AROMATIC GINGER ALE.

Original Makers of this world-renowned Drink.

"SPARKLING" MONTSERRAT,

THE DRINK OF THE GOUTY & RHEUMATIC.

"CLUB SODA," LEMONADE, SELTZER, POTASS, AND LITHIA WATERS.

WORKS AT DUBLIN AND BELFAST.

PURVEYORS TO H.M. IMPERIAL HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT.

SPECIALLY PREPARED FOR INDIA.

Sole Wholesale Agent for India—F. T. ATKINS, ALLAHABAD.

Depots also at Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Lahore, and Rangoon.

SOLD BY ALL RETAIL MERCHANTS, CHEMISTS, AND STORES.

DEKHO! HAVE YOU TRIED

YORKSHIRE RELISH?

IF NOT, DO SO AT ONCE!!

When the Col. Sahib asked what there was for Khana, the Khitmatghar answered, "Acha Khanah Sahib, Morghee Cutlets aur Yorkshire Relish."

It is just what you want to enable you to relish your food in India, especially in hot weather and when camping out.

With either Cold or Hot Meat, Poultry, &c., it is incomparable!

If you go to England, you will find it is the most popular Sauce of the day.

Over 6,000,000 Bottles sold Annually!

Instruct your Khansamah to obtain it, and you will be delighted with the piquancy of the Soups, Stews, Curries, Bhat and Morghee Cutlets.

The Bawarchi uses, and prefers Yorkshire Relish to all other Sauces.

SOLD BY ALL STORES & RETAIL MERCHANTS THROUGHOUT INDIA.

IN BOTTLES AT 6d., 1s., & 2s. EACH.

It is one of the most celebrated of the well-known Household Specialties of

GOODALL, BACKHOUSE & Co., OF LEEDS.

YORKSHIRE RELISH—used by every class in India.

YORKSHIRE RELISH—a household word in every Bungalow & Camp.

YORKSHIRE RELISH—known all over the Indian Empire.

Warranted pure and free from any injurious ingredient.

This Cheap and Excellent Sauce makes the plainest viands palatable, and the daintiest dishes most delicious.

The most cultivated culinary connoisseurs in India have awarded the palm to the YORKSHIRE RELISH, on the ground that neither its strength nor its piquancy is overpowering, and that its invigorating zest by no means impairs the normal flavour of the dishes to which it is added. Employed either as *natural* as a fillip to Chops, Steaks, Game, Salads, or Cold Meats, or used in combination by a skilful Bawarchi in concocting Soups, Stews, Ragouts, Curries, or Gravies for Fish and made dishes.

Sold in Bottles, 6d., 1s., & 2s. each. Prepared by GOODALL, BACKHOUSE & CO., LEEDS, ENGLAND.

Sole Wholesale Agent for India: F. T. ATKINS, ALLAHABAD, N.W.P.

DEPOTS ALSO AT CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, LAHORE, and RANGOON.

SCHIEDMAYER PIANOFORTEFABRIK

Flügel. Piano Harmonium. VORMALS J. & P. SCHIEDMAYER STUTTGART Pianino. Harmonicorde

The name Schiedmayer is of very old standing in the history of Pianoforte making, the great grandfather of the proprietor of the present firm

SCHIEDMAYER PIANOFORTEFABRIK

STUTTGART,

was a Pianoforte maker to the Ducal Court Beyreuth in 1775; his son LORENZ subsequently established himself in Stuttgart, and in 1853 his two sons JULIUS and PAUL SCHIEDMAYER established themselves under the name

J. & P. SCHIEDMAYER,

they having had a thorough practical training, and having also extended their studies both in England and France, made great strides in their business, and added to it that of making Harmoniums.

The manufactory in Stuttgart is now replete with the very finest machinery and every modern appliance for making

PIANOFORTES AND HARMONIUMS,

where are also employed several hundred hands.

Besides the great reputation the firm enjoys throughout the Continent, they have so well studied the requirements of foreign countries, that their instruments are in great demand in ENGLAND, AMERICA, THE CAPE, AUSTRALIA, CHINA, INDIA, and many other parts of the globe.

In consequence of his great experience in Pianoforte making, Mr. Julius Schiedmayer was made a member of the Juries of all great International Exhibitions, amongst others, LONDON 1862, STETTIN 1864, PARIS 1867, VIENNA 1873, PHILADELPHIA 1876. He received from the KING OF WURTEMBURG the order of Frederick I., and in 1864 the title of PRIVATE COUNCIL OF COMMERCE.

THE EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA conferred on him in 1867 the order of FRANCIS JOSEPH, and in 1873, that of the IRON CROWN. The Firm SCHIEDMAYER PIANOFORTEFABRIK has been awarded over 20 PRIZE MEDALS at various Exhibitions, besides

A GOLD MEDAL WITH FIRST CLASS CERTIFICATE,

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Persons suffering from CATARRH, CONSUMPTION, COLD, or OBSTINATE COUGHS, and generally those afflicted with diseases of the chest, bronchia, or lungs, should use GRIMAULT & CO.'S SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME, which, prescribed for years past by the medical authorities of all countries, has invariably effected wonderful cures.
By the use of this Syrup the Cough is calmed, nocturnal sweats disappear, and the appetite rapidly improves—a fact soon demonstrated by an increase of weight and improved appearance.
GRIMAULT'S SYRUP is of a rose colour, and contained in flat oval bottles.

GRIMAULT AND CO.'S MATICO CAPSULES AND INJECTION.

Renowned Physicians prescribe GRIMAULT'S MATICO as the most active and at the same time the most inoffensive remedy in the treatment of ACUTE AND CHRONIC DISEASES. These CAPSULES have not, like COPAIBA, the inconvenience of giving NAUSEAS. The Injection is used in recent, and the Capsules in the more chronic cases.

DUSART'S SYRUP OF LACTOPHOSPHATE OF LIME

This preparation enriches the blood, strengthens the bones, and improves all the vital energies.
Phosphate of Lime is the substance most necessary to [illegible] indispensable for the formation and nutriment of the [illegible]ny system, as for the transformation of food into muscular fibre. Without it the body wastes away, and it is [illegible] to supply the lack of Phosphate of Lime that Dusart's [illegible]yrup is so useful. It is of inestimable benefit for CONVALESCENTS, WEAK and OLD PEOPLE, and RICKETY CHILDREN, who find in it the CALCAREOUS ELEMENTS entering into the CONSTITUTION OF THE BONES. Well adapted to LADIES in the FAMILY-WAY, WET NURSES (whose milk it enriches) and to stop CHILDREN'S DIARRHŒA.

ASTHMA! ASTHMA!

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SICK HEADACHE! NEURALGIA!

GRIMAULT & CO.'S GUARANA.

This Medicine owes its curative virtues to the great quantity of Caffein which it contains. Dr. Wilkes, of Guy's Hospital, declares in the *British Medical Journal* that Grimault's Guarana acts "like a charm."
"Grimault's Guarana Powders are a certain remedy for Sick Headache."—The *Lancet*, Aug. 30, 1879.
It is the most valuable remedy against Diarrhœa, Dysentry, and all disorders proceeding from derangements of the Stomach or Bowels.
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